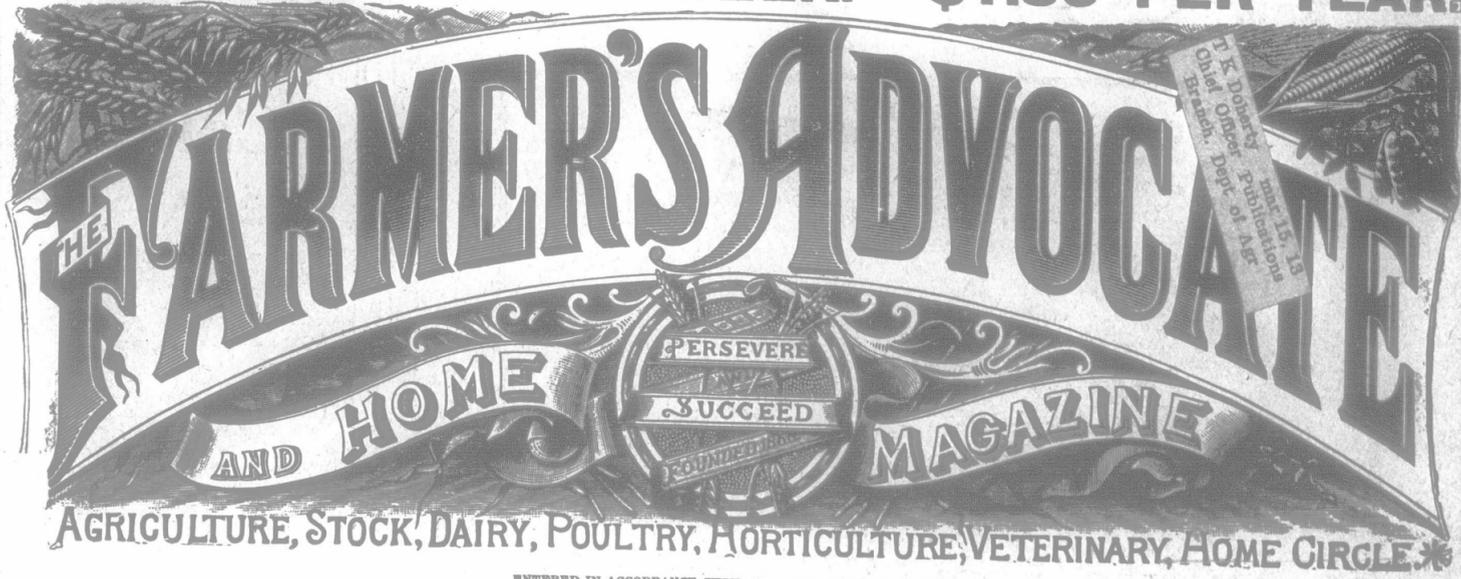


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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 9, 1913.

No. 1071

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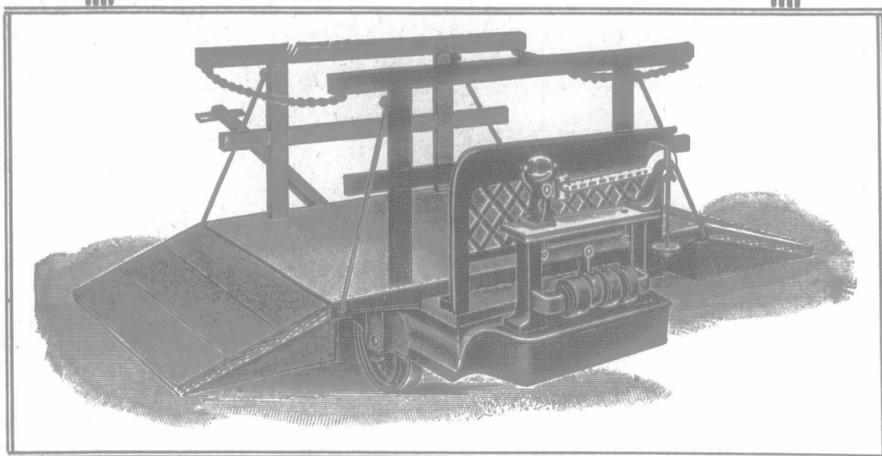
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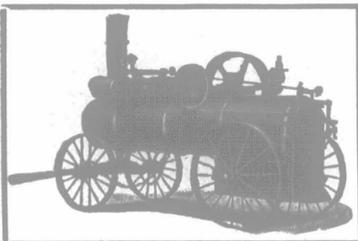


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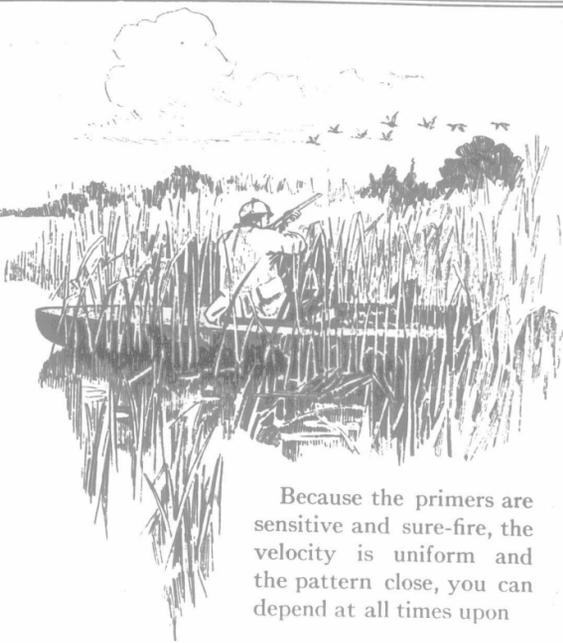
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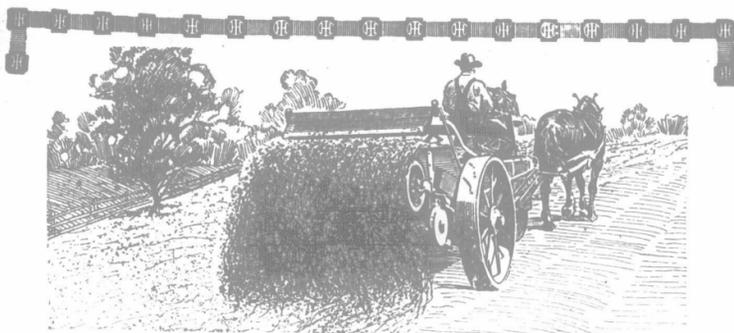


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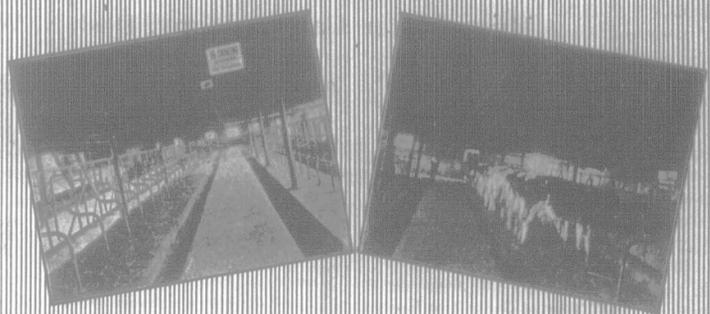
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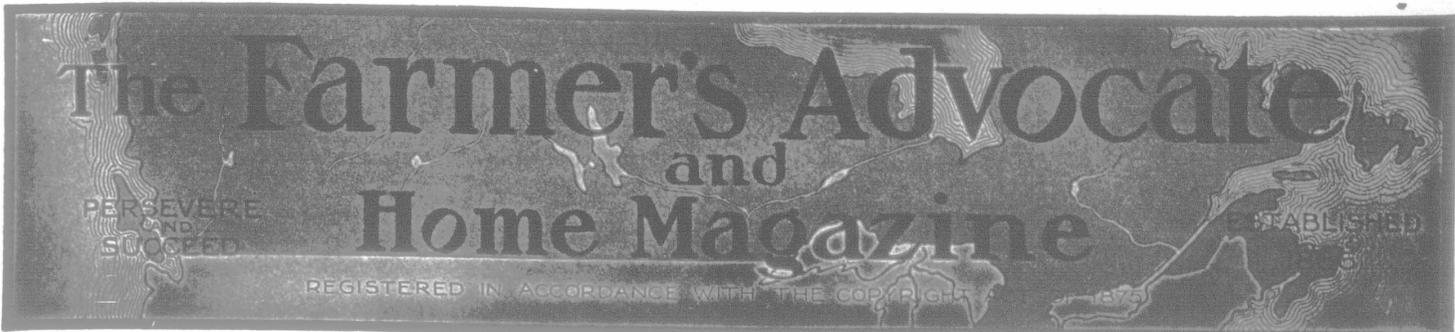
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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 9, 1913.

No. 1071

EDITORIAL

One of these days Prince Edward Island will be changing its lion and group of trees on its coat of arms to a wire fence and a black fox.

If everybody is determined to live in town and work at what they think is a genteel and easy-money job, the cost of living ought naturally to soar.

Rural depopulation is no new topic. In his book on "What I Know About Farming", in 1871 Horace Greely devoted a chapter to the then worrying theme.

Improved road construction without an efficient system of road maintenance involves a waste of public money, and throws discredit upon the movement for better highways.

How to get people to want to live on the land is the crux of the rural-population problem, and it suggests some fresh lines of attitude and action by parents, public school teachers, the press, the pulpit, and legislators who have to do with taxation, transport, and public generally.

In these days we hear a great deal about educating the man on the land, and, after all, we sometimes wonder whether more knowledge of agriculture is what is needed or living more closely up to what we already know. Most people recognize the good things, but few practice them as they should.

The Wilson administration in the United States is said to be conducting a quiet investigation to solve the problems of the producer and consumer, and to unite them to adjust all producing and marketing methods. If the producers would do their own marketing and consumers their own purchasing, it would help some. By this we do not mean that each producer should carry his own produce to the consumer's door, nor that the consumers should go to the farm and purchase it individually. Why not market on a large scale collectively—co-operatively, and why not the consumers purchase on a large scale collectively—co-operatively? A little of the "get-together" spirit would do a lot of good.

Practical experience is the best teacher. A certain United States chairman of a State commission for prison reform, has decided to serve a self-imposed sentence to study the effect of discipline, food, labor and the prison system on the mind of an inmate. We wonder how a few years plowing, sowing, reaping and mowing, rising early and working late during rush seasons, getting along with about one-half the necessary labor, paying the other fellow's price in buying articles required on the farm, and selling farm products for what the buyer is willing to pay, not making life a drudgery but working hard at honest, bodily labor every day of the year, would affect the mind of the man who has always been an urban dweller, living in comparative ease, but perpetually growling that the only man who has a "snap" is the farmer. Things often have a vastly different appearance from the inside looking out than from the outside looking in.

Who Should Produce Beef?

A delegate to the American Meat Packers' Association, in Chicago September 23rd, advocated rather strong measures to overcome the possibility of a meat famine in the United States. He suggested stocking the government lands with cattle and putting the regular soldiery, particularly the cavalry, to work as cowboys. Only by the most drastic action did he believe a meat famine in about six or eight years could be averted. The government lands in the Western States, he believed, could be made into pastures where countless cattle could be raised to relieve the present high cost of meat, and avert the famine that he believed is sure to come otherwise. "Unless some such action is taken," he predicted, "there will be no meat on the tables of American workmen in the next decade." He was sure that his scheme would greatly lower prices, as the army could first be supplied and then meat sold for the tables of the people generally.

Rather radical regulations for the rejuvenation of an industry of the magnitude of that of cattle breeding. What would the millions of individual cattle raisers and feeders, who help to maintain the soldiery, think of such a project, which, in the end, could not but rob them of their chosen calling? Cattle raising and feeding is one of the basic branches of farming operations, and if government lands were used to raise and feed "countless" cattle to be sold at a nominal or very low price, it could have no other effect than to drive more of the men now producing good cattle to other branches of agriculture or away from the land entirely. The individual could not hope to compete with a government whose funds are practically unlimited, and which secured its labor for attending the cattle for nothing. The labor required would not cost the Government a cent, as they have to pay the soldiery any way. Let the farmer quit raising or feeding cattle or some other class of stock, and where does his farm go? Soil fertility wanes, and the land brings forth less abundantly year after year. The farmer tries new undertakings with which he is less familiar, and more failures result or he sinks into a "laissez-faire" condition taking all things as they come, and makes no progress towards his own or his country's betterment. Why is meat so high in price at the consumer's door to-day? Largely because, at the lower prices which formerly obtained for it, the producer, under the changing conditions, which have led up to the present state of affairs, could not make beef at as high a profit as was possible from other branches of his calling. Consequently the number of beef cattle bred gradually showed a falling off. Now that prices are higher and there is a demand for stockers, feeders and finished cattle, the proper thing to do seems to be to encourage breeders and feeders to renew their efforts towards beef production rather than to take the greater part of this business out of their hands. It would not be a good thing for beef to get so high in price that the working men could not afford to eat it. We want as many consumers of good beef as possible, not only because it creates a demand but also because good beef is a wholesome food, well suited to nourish strong, rugged men with brain as well as brawn. There is something to be said in favor of putting the soldiery to work, but could they not do better work for themselves than on government ranches in soldiers' uniforms? Let them beat their swords into branding irons, and their spears into cattle chains and stanchions, and with judicious

government encouragement put beef raising on such a basis that the producer is assured of a profit sufficiently large to warrant his remaining in the business, and the consumer can afford to have beef for his table as often as he desires.

Finishing the Cattle.

It may require some courage to do it this season, but, nevertheless, it is surely advisable in the long run to finish all animals to be sold off the farm rather than dispose of them half-fat or poorly fitted. This applies to all farm stock from poultry to horses. How many people sell their chickens "off the stubble" half-fat and not in a condition to command the top price? How many, if they have a horse to sell, turn him over at a comparatively small figure to the dealer to finish and make a handsome profit, which might just as well have gone down into the owner's pocket had he put a little fat on the horse before offering him? How many pigs are sold as "shoots" for someone else to finish? The other fellow must make a profit on finishing, otherwise he could not continue in the business. Many are the grade lambs sold each year to new owners to fatten for market, and last winter saw a big turnover in this business alone. But it is neither cockerels nor geldings—neither shoots nor wethers which is uppermost in the minds of the feeder and drover at the present time. It is cattle—not so much finished cattle, but stockers and feeders, particularly the latter.

Our markets have been invaded by buyers from across the border, and thousands of feeders have gone to the United States. Prices rule high—up to over \$6.00 per hundred. There is a great temptation for those holding a number of good yearling, two-year-old or three-year-old feeders to let them go when the price runs up so high. No one can blame a cattleman for trying to make the most out of his business. But unless the feed grown and originally intended to feed these steers is used to feed some class of stock on the farm, what is going to become of the farm? A bank account cannot be withdrawn and the depositor still have the same amount to his credit, neither can a soil be depleted of plant food, through crops harvested, and the deposit of these materials held therein remain large enough to annually ensure maximum production. In the end the farm must suffer unless the plants harvested are consumed and returned in large measure to the soil through animal manure. It is well known that the fattening animal returns nearly all the plant food in the faeces.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has always stood for the finishing of all classes of live stock on the farms of this country. Prices are high this fall for stockers and feeders, and the man with a goodly supply of these could likely make a nice profit by selling them now, but could he not make even higher returns by fattening them on his own place? Let him weigh carefully the value of the manure, the opportunity to keep labor by the year which is the only best means of hiring farm labor, the chance to profitably utilize a large amount of cheap, rough feed which would otherwise waste, and the chance to obtain a high price for the choice finished animal ready to go on any butcher's block and command a quick sale at the highest price.

We are not prophets, but all signs point to high-priced beef and to the man who has raised a number of feeders, unless he is situated on grazing land only, the greatest opportunity seems

The Farmer's Advocate

HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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to be in fattening his own cattle if he can possibly handle them. It must be remembered that the United States market is going to open to finished cattle as well as to feeders, and prices for the former class must advance. While we must advise the man who has bred and raised a good lot of cattle to hold them and feed them himself, the man who is buying on this fall's market to feed this winter must exercise judgment and not pay unreasonable prices in the hope of a phenomenal jump in prices. We should buy good stock, and keep away from the scrub variety. There is likely to be a fair profit in feeding steers this winter, if the breeder feeds his own and if the man who buys to feed buys right.

While on this subject of profit it might not be out of place to point out again the one big reason why beef cattle are fewer in numbers to-day than was the case a few years ago. Compare the returns from feeding beef with those from other branches of farming, and the cause is not far to seek. The demand for dairy products has enlarged, and prices have made dairying pay. With dairying goes pork production. Compare the price of bacon with that of beef. The cry now is, "Produce More Beef." Just so soon as the feeder is assured that it will pay him just as well or better to produce beef than anything else, so soon will he produce it abundantly. But even though other branches may, in some instances, pay higher returns, there are thousands so situated that beef raising and feeding fits in best with their conditions. To these we must say continue in the business, and to all those who feed cattle at all, unless under special conditions as where the farms are grass farms only, there can be no better policy advocated than to finish all the animals.

Opportunity Capitalized.

"How are things with you?" asked a visitor in an off-hand way of a fruit farmer in the Niagara Peninsula.

"Oh just medium; prices of fruit are not as high as they should be," was the reply.

"Are the prices of fruit too low or the prices of land too high?"

"Well, I don't know," was the reflective response. "I think the growers need more thorough organization to distribute their fruit to better advantage."

"Undoubtedly, but the distribution system being what it is, are not land values too high to enable the owner to make interest on his investment, plus wages, plus expenses, plus taxes? Supposing you got your more perfect organization, and prices of fruit rose in consequence, would not the increased earning capacity of these farms be at once capitalized in the form of still higher land values?"

"I don't know but that you are right. There are many fruit farmers around me who are burdened beneath the load of the property they carry. As land sells here to-day, their farms would command a large sum of money, but still some of them are handicapped for lack of working capital to buy baskets, hire labor and so on. And some of the new men who come in to buy land for six hundred to a thousand dollars an acre are bound to have a hard time to make ends meet. Take my own case: I bought ten acres of land a few years ago for fifteen hundred dollars. I am now offering it at fifty-five hundred, which is cheaper than any of the prices asked for farms around me. This year, if everything on my land had given me the best yields I could reasonably expect, the gross sales would not have amounted to over eight hundred dollars. As it is, I will come considerably short of that. On account of dry weather my peas did not do as well as I expected, grapes were light and prices of plums low. After paying expenses and interest, I shall have about twenty-five cents a day for my summer's work on the place. There is no margin in the business worth while."

It is ever thus. Opportunity is capitalized in the form of increased land values, good will or otherwise, raising higher the bar across the door to success. The worker struggles over as best he may or falls back worsted, while the landlord or the money lender takes the toll. How futile, therefore, it must in the long run prove to attempt to make a business extra profitable by artificial means, save only where Combine or Monopoly prevails.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The leaves are falling fast
Before the autumn blast
And the woods are taking on a garb of gray
The summer flowers are dead
The butterflies have fled
And the birds to southern lands have flown away.

But a blossom still in view
Bids the summer days adieu
Gleaming yellow from the leafless branches drear
'Tis the Hamamelis flower,
That at autumn's latest hour,
Closes the floral procession of the year.

Hush! Hush! Chant ye the requiem
Peace to the souls of the midsummer hours
Soon will the winds of winter be sweeping
The crystal-white snow through the haunts of the flowers.

Hamamel's virginiana, the witch-hazel, is the last of all our plants to bloom. It has the peculiarity of flowering, and ripening the fruits from last year's flowers at the same time. Late in the autumn in open woods or forming little thickets of its own on hillsides, we find the leafless branches bearing the yellow flowers with four strap-shaped petals, and the brown two-celled fruits. The flowers have a peculiar odor, unlike anything else I know of.

The witch-hazel has a most efficient means of spreading. The walls of the capsule are hard and smooth, and the seed also is hard and shiny. The capsule opens gradually from the top and the pressure upon the seeds becomes greater and greater, until, at last, the seed is shot out with considerable force, and flies to a distance. If one gathers branches of the witch-hazel before the capsules have opened and takes them home, he

will have a miniature bombardment in his room. I remember well taking some such branches into my bedroom and waking up wondering whatever was flying about the room, until I thought of the witch-hazel.

The leaves of this shrub are oval and wavy-toothed, and are downy when young.

The other day I was sitting on a rail fence, perfectly motionless, when a red squirrel came along the fence. It advanced rapidly until within a few feet of me, then stopped and approached in little jumps. It hesitated a moment, then jumped to my left arm, then to my shoulder, ran around my neck, tickling it with its tail, down my right arm and away along the fence.

The episode of the squirrel reminded me of an experience I once had with a mink. I was sitting on a log in a swale calling sparrows, when a mink appeared close at hand. Its eyes were blazing red and its nose working at a great rate. It jumped up on the log and on to my knees, and then shot into the air and off in a big hurry. The mink evidently thought it heard a bird in distress, and came along expecting an easy meal. It apparently did not catch my scent until it was actually on my knees.

This was not the only time when calling birds has called up game of a larger size. I was calling up hermit thrushes in a big swamp one June day, when over a log a few feet distant a gray shadow rose. The gray shadow was a lynx, and it stared at me for a moment and then faded away as quietly as it had come.

My friend, Dr. Cox, of the University of New Brunswick, was one day "playing stump" in the woods when a chickadee alighted on his shoulder. It hopped about on his shoulder and arm, and finally hung on to his lower lip and pecked at his teeth.

There are little insects which are very abundant in the air in the late fall. So small are they that we are apt to overlook them until one of them gets into one of our eyes. They are the winged aphides or plant lice. The life-history of these aphides is peculiar. Throughout the summer the females produce living female young, without fertilization. Many generations are produced in this way, and nearly all of these generations are wingless. But once in a while during the summer a winged generation is born. In the fall a generation of both females and males is produced, and the females lay fertilized eggs which do not hatch until the following spring. It is the members of this last generation of winged males and females which are so common in the late fall.

Europe Through Canadian Eyes-VII.

Even before we left Holland we came upon evidences of what every traveller through Europe must have noticed, the high estimate placed on the trees by the people of that continent. Most of the country roads in the low lands (the Netherlands) are lined with a row of elm trees on either side. Some of these have been planted of late years, but in other parts, perhaps where longer reclaimed from the sea, these roadside trees are of large size and form magnificent avenues. Along each side of the road in front of Aug. Zyp's farm, a notice of which appeared in an earlier issue, the elm trees were planted 150 years ago and average two feet in diameter, the tops meeting overhead. But Holland is not quite all low-lying, as can be noticed when going by rail from Amsterdam to Cologne. Some time before entering Germany the country becomes quite hilly and this region is largely planted with forest trees. On coming to a fresh cut on the railway the reason for this was quite evident. The surface soil was of the scantiest and underneath to the depth of the cutting it was nothing but pale yellow—almost white—sand that looked too poor to grow anything. Yet had we not seen what poor stuff the soil was we would never have suspected it, for the timber covering these hills was as thrifty and vigorous as one could desire.

The same conditions extended well into Germany, the forests not covering the whole surface of the country at all, but apparently only the more barren portions of it. Well-cultivated farm areas, with comfortable buildings attached, intervened between the blocks of evergreen trees, giving a most pleasing character to the passing landscape. Towards the south of Germany again there is the great Black Forest, which covers a mountainous tract many miles in extent. The Danube has its rise in this region, and it is skirted on the west by the River Rhine. Seen from



Leaf of Witch-hazel.



Flower of Witch-hazel.

the railway line this forest was rather disappointing, the tall dark tree trunks rising through the gloom into the dense mass of foliage high overhead which we expected to see, not being visible. No doubt our ideals in that direction might have been realized had we been in some parts of that wooded country. What we did see was tracts of land covered with trees, mostly fir or spruce, apparently, of various sizes. Here would be an area from which the mature trees had all been removed, but now covered with a dense thicket of young stuff from ten feet high and downwards. Another tract would have trees of a uniform height of, say twenty feet, and limbed to the ground, while the next might be ten or twenty feet higher, but always of uniform height, with the side limbs removed to about two-thirds of the total height. And so on to trees of sawlog size, the whole crop being always in the same stage as regards age and growth. One hill-face we noticed on which the young trees were but of planting size, and scattered thinly all over were mature trees, one to each three or four rods square, which had been left to produce seed for the future crop. All through the Black Forest region reforestation seemed to be secured by self-seeding rather than by hand-planting.

But besides great areas which have been kept in forest for generations, the Germans utilize isolated hills and other waste spots which occur in rich farming districts by having these planted to timber. The town of Heidelberg, for instance, is surrounded by hills about 600 feet in height, many of them conical and all with rounded tops, and these are covered with a dense forest growth from bottom to top and down the other side. From our hotel bedroom we could hear the song of birds from the lower trees of the hill nearby. Heidelberg Castle, a famous old stronghold built in 1607, is set well up a hill whose slope is as steep as the side of a railway embankment. The bulk of the hill is doubtless of rock, but covered with a surface of soil. At the time the castle was built, or at a later period, the whole hill had evidently been bare, for the forest which now covers it has almost certainly been planted, consisting as it does of larch and beech principally, and all of about the same age. It would put some new ideas into the heads of those people who sneer at the possibility of planted trees amounting to anything to walk up to Heidelberg

Castle. Not a blade of grass can grow on that steep hillside, so dense is the shade of the trees. The bare boles shoot straight up to a height of fifty feet and over before any limbs appear. The tops must average somewhere about a hundred feet high. The only green thing on the ground is ivy, English ivy as we call it, and many of the tree trunks are festooned with it about half way up to the limbs. We caught ourselves reckoning how many cords of wood there would be to the acre. There is little doubt that to the lux-

told us that part of a wooded hill was included in his farm. The timber and land were his, but he was obliged by law of the Kantonsrat to replace every tree he cut down with another.

What is the result of all this? Lumber and shingles seem more plentiful than with us. Railway ties, telegraph poles, and poles of smaller diameter, are more easily procured. On the river-side dock at Zurich was a pile of poles, for what purpose they were intended we did not learn, about seven inches in diameter at the butt, and

many of them were sixty feet in length. They had been topped off where the thickness was about that of a man's wrist and were straight as a bamboo. A very common kind of picket fence throughout the market-garden district of Zurich was made of poles about three inches in diameter which had been sawn down the centre. The bark side seemed to have dressed down to a uniform half-round size, and the top end of each picket was sharpened to a half-conical point at the heart wood. We stumbled on a sawmill in Lucerne one morning before breakfast, and here were logs sixteen to twenty feet long and eighteen inches to two feet thick being leisurely sawn into lumber with an old-fashioned pig saw. After a cut had been made the sawyer would pry the near end of the log into position, fasten it and set the saw going, and then unhurriedly walk to the other end and shift it to its proper place. It seemed to take about twenty

minutes to slice off a board, but it likely was not quite so long. Minutes seem long before breakfast. But it was sure if slow.

On the journey through the arable lands of France a similar respect for trees was everywhere noticeable. Precious in his eyes as is the restricted acreage land which a French farmer tills he does not seem to begrudge the space which a tree occupies. To him a tree is worth its room. Frequently one sees rows of poplar or other tall trees from which the side limbs have been trimmed leaving a mere tuft on top. The why and wherefore of this practice we were unable to discover owing to the speed of the train in part, but mainly because of a slight difficulty with the French language, which we had neglected to learn in the good old school days long ago. The French farmer perhaps wanted a little firewood or possibly wanted to restrict the area af-



Forest Growth Around Heidelberg Castle.

uriant leafage of these wooded hills, as well as to the high culture and fruitfulness of the levelled ground between, is due the popularity of this old German university town for students and for strangers.

Experts agree in testifying that the forests of Germany return a greater net gain per acre than could be obtained from any other crop on the same soil.

The fruit-clothed mountains of Switzerland are evidence that in that country also trees are valued at their real worth. The proper name of the lake on which Lucerne is situated is Vierwaldstaattersee, and this nice little German word literally means the lake of the four forest cantons. To what four counties of Ontario, or even of the Dominion of Canada, would such a term be applicable now? We have wasted what these European people have been saving. Mr. Dubendorfer, the Swiss farmer whose place we visited,



The Forest Covers a Mountainous Tract Many Miles in Extent.

ected prejudicially by the tree roots or shade, but in any case he spared the tree.

Probably nowhere else in the world has afforesting been carried out on a scale so vast and with results so beneficial as near the seacoast in the southwest of France. The formation of plantations there by the sowing of seed on downs of drifting sand "was begun by M. Bremontier in 1789 and for many years now vast forests of pinaster have occupied what was originally loose sand destitute of vegetation." The shifting sand has been fixed in its place, the climate has been modified, and homes and employment and income have been created for multitudes of industrious citizens.

THE HORSE.

Thinking Horses.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Psychical Research, held in London, an interesting report on the "thinking horses" of Elberfeld was made (says the Times) by two gentlemen specially deputed by the Society to inquire into the real or supposed powers of these animals.

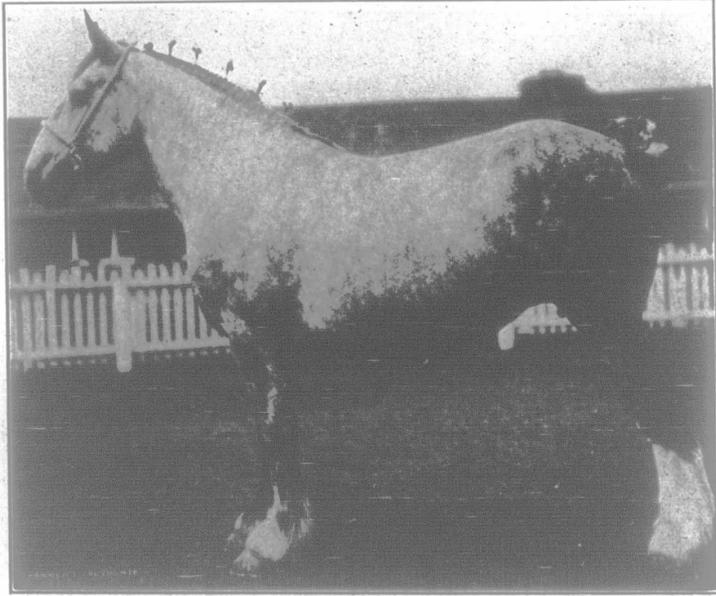
Edward Bullough, in his communication, made a cursory retrospect of the "thinking horse" problem. He explained how, in 1890, a certain Herr Von Osten, a retired mathematical schoolmaster living in Berlin, observed that a horse which he used to ride and drive responded apparently intelligently to demands. He took up the idea of perfecting his rudimentary education. After a short period of training he succeeded in obtaining perfect responses to orders such as "stop," "turn to the left or right," "walk," "trot," etc., and was able to drive his horse, without touching the reins, by vocal directions alone, along even the crowded thoroughfares of Berlin. The success of this teaching suggested to him the idea of putting his horse through a regular course of instruction, when the horse, subsequently known as Hans I., died.

In 1900, reverting to his plan, he bought a five-year-old Russian stallion, which, again called Hans, was destined to become the pioneer of equine education—"der kluge Hans." This horse achieved such remarkable proficiency in arithmetic, spelling, and so forth, as to excite great curiosity. A commission was appointed to investigate the phenomenon, and came to the conclusion that von Osten, while believing himself to be teaching Hans the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, spelling, etc., had really simply taught the horse to respond with astounding certainty and precision to certain unconscious and extremely small movements on his own part. In 1905, however, he came into contact with K. Krall, of Elberfeld. He had never handled horses, and only became interested in them in their educational possibilities and the scientific aspect of the matter through von Osten and his "clever Hans." He worked with Hans, became convinced that the animal possessed genuine intelligence, and decided to try experiments of his own on horses which, pedagogically speaking, were still virgin soil, and had not been spoiled by continual performances, experiments and investigations. He therefore bought, in 1908, two Arab stallions, Mahomed and Zarif, and began instruction on the lines of von Osten.

The horses received a systematic course of instruction, exactly of the character of elementary school teaching. Spatial relations, counting, addition and subtraction, the multiplication table up to twelve times twelve, and division, date reckoning, squaring, and the extraction of roots, reading, and spelling were successively explained and demonstrated. The progress of the horses was rapid beyond expectation. When the horses had made such progress in arithmetic, reading, and spelling as to suggest that they had become fairly familiar with language, Mr. Krall instituted object-lessons, at which pictures, portraits, and other objects were displayed, discussed and explained. He is of opinion that mere arithmetic performances in themselves are no satisfactory test of intelligence, since it is well known that even mentally deficient human beings are capable of performing the most remarkable calculating feats. He was, therefore, anxious to use arithmetic only as an avenue to mutual understanding and as a basis for spelling, reading, and especially of spontaneous utterances on the part of the horses.

The first step in the training was to tame the animal—i.e., to make him familiar with his master, and, above all, to captivate his attention by caresses, carrots, and other signs of affection. The second and far more difficult stage was to teach the animal to control his movements so as to adapt them to responsive expressions, or rather, to render the animal conscious of them. This appears to be a step which some of the animals find great difficulty in taking. Another of the horses, Amasis, who has been taught for

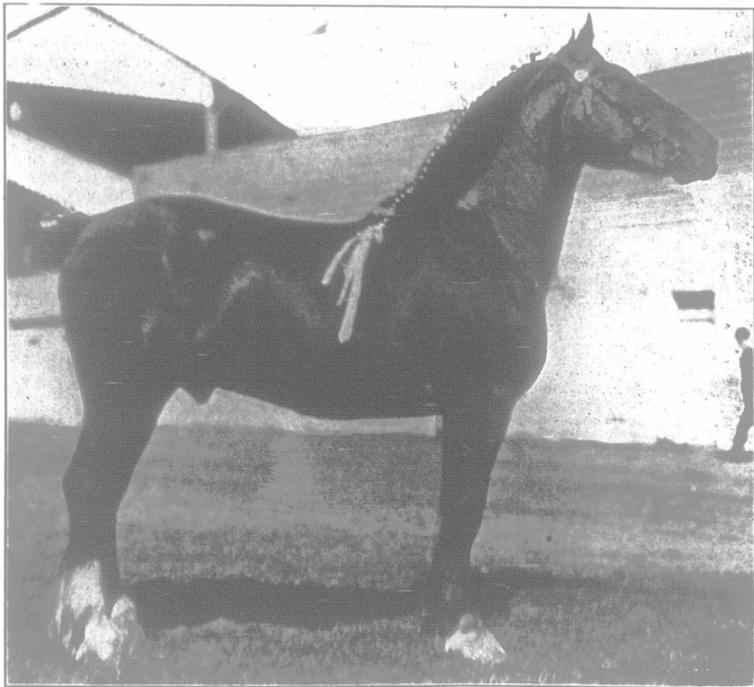
six months, seems to be constitutionally unable to acquire any such control. He stamped extremely well, and appeared very attentive, but could not get himself to stop at the right number, counting six or seven instead of five, eight or nine instead of seven, unless Mr. Krall counted aloud with him. Assuming that the horses had a conception of number, as the investigators were inclined to think after some rather striking performances they witnessed, it was developed during the stage of their education, in the form of



First-prize Shire Brood Mare.

Winner of medal of English Society, at Toronto, 1913. Owned and exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

movement-images. Mr. Krall explained to his horses all the rudimentary procedure of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, as he would to a child, and was greatly astonished at the ease and quickness of their understanding—for instance, in grasping the difference between 3 x 2 and 32. But he purposely did not go beyond the explanation of simple problems. He intentionally left the horses to themselves, to see what they would make of more complex ones.



King Darrel.

First in the class for two-year-old Clydesdale stallions at London. A Canadian-bred son of King Thomas. Owned by Hugh McDougall, Tiverton, Ont.

The same might be said of the spelling. With the aid of a simplified spelling table the horses learnt to spell, each letter being represented by a number. The association between each letter and a certain number being once formed, the spelling of words written on the blackboard was merely a matter of memory. Something far more interesting, but at present inexplicable, was achieved when the horses began to spell out spontaneous statements.

LIVE STOCK.

Measles in Cattle.

"Measles" as applied in veterinary medicine refers to condition resulting from presence of tapeworm cysts or cysticerci in flesh of food animals. From the standpoint of public health the tapeworm cysts that appear in beef and pork are the most important, as these cysts are the intermediate stages of tapeworms that occur in man. The cysts found in beef when swallowed by man developed into tapeworms of the species known as the unarmed or beef tapeworm (*Toenia saginata*), and those found in pork develop into tapeworms of the species known as the armed or pork tapeworm (*Toenia solium*). Cattle and hogs become infested with the intermediate stage as a result of swallowing eggs passed in the faeces of persons infested with tapeworms. The eggs of the unarmed tapeworm develop into tapeworm cysts only in cattle, and the eggs of the armed tapeworm as a rule develop into tapeworm cysts only in hogs. The eggs of the latter species may, however, develop into cysts in almost any mammal which happens to swallow them, but the hog is by far the most common host of the intermediate stage.

The pork tapeworm is a more dangerous parasite than the beef tapeworm on account of the fact that the intermediate stage may develop in man if the eggs are swallowed, and as the cysts may lodge in vital organs, such as the brain or heart, the consequences are liable to be serious. Fortunately the pork tapeworm and its intermediate stage are very rare in the United States, and this is explained by the fact that in this country raw or imperfectly cooked pork is rarely eaten. Though cooking invariably destroys the vitality of tapeworm cysts, and consequently in this country there is little chance that tapeworm cysts in pork will reach a human host alive. Inasmuch as the limited use of raw or imperfectly cooked pork insures the rarity of pork tapeworm in man, it naturally follows that the intermediate stage in hogs will also be rare, because hogs become infested with the cysts only as a result of swallowing the eggs which occur in the faeces of human beings infested with the pork tapeworm.

The beef tapeworm and its cystic stage, unlike the pork tapeworm, are comparatively common in the United States, the explanation being that raw or rare beef is very frequently eaten. Beef measles at the present time is thus of much greater importance in the United States than pork measles. Although less dangerous than the latter, it is more or less harmful to health, and consequently as a public-health measure the meat of cattle infested with measles must either be excluded from the market, or, in cases of light infestation, after removal of the few cysts found, must be so treated by refrigerating, cooking, or pick-

ling as to render harmless any parasites which may have been overlooked by the meat inspector.

The available figures indicate that nearly 1 per cent. of all the cattle slaughtered in the United States at the present time are affected with measles, and this in the aggregate, in addition to exposing to considerable risk of tapeworm infestation the consumer who is not careful to cook thoroughly the beef which he eats, entails a large economic loss as a result of the condemnation of numerous beef carcasses and the more or less expensive restrictions which are placed by the Federal meat-inspection regulations on slightly infested carcasses that may properly be passed for food. Though much of the responsibility for the prevalence of tapeworms in human beings and of the cystic stage of the parasites in cattle rests upon the consumers who do not properly cook the beef which they eat, the lack of proper sanitary precautions in the disposal of human excreta in the localities where cattle are raised and fed is the principal factor in the spread of tapeworm infestation.

LIFE HISTORY.

When a piece of beef containing a living tapeworm cyst is swallowed the immature tapeworm contained in the cyst, consisting of a head and neck, resists the action of the digestive juices and attaches itself to the wall of the small intestine by means of muscular suckers with which the head is supplied. In from two to three months after the ingestion of the tapeworm cyst the tapeworm reaches complete maturity and is then several feet in length, consisting of a chain of segments which, very small in the neck region, gradually increase in size posteriorly and reach a length of two-thirds to three-fourths inch and a width of one-sixth to one-third inch at the posterior end of the body. New segments are constantly forming in the neck region, pushing back the segments formed previously, and the full-grown segments at the posterior end of the body are constantly breaking away and passing out of the intestine. The full-grown segments are filled with eggs averaging in number about 8,000 in each segment. When it is considered that 10 to 12 ripe segments are commonly passed by a tapeworm patient every day and that a tapeworm may live for many years in the intestine of its host, it is evident that one tapeworm patient may be the source of infection of hundreds or even thousands of cattle with tapeworm cysts. The faeces of such a person deposited in a barnyard, feed lot, insanitary surface privy, or in other improper places are liable to contaminate the feed or water supply of cattle by natural drainage or otherwise, with the result that some of the many thousands of tapeworm eggs present in the faecal material ultimately reach their proper intermediate host. When swallowed by cattle the eggs hatch and the tiny embryos migrate from the alimentary canal, get into the circulation, and are carried to various parts of the body, where they settle down in the intermuscular connective tissues. At the end of two to seven months after infestation the embryos have developed into full-grown tapeworm cysts, ready to complete their development into tapeworms when swallowed by man.

The life history of the beef tapeworm thus consists in an alternation between two hosts—man and ox. The ox becomes infested by swallowing the eggs of the tapeworm with feed or water contaminated by the faeces of the human host, and man becomes infested by eating the raw or imperfectly cooked flesh of infested cattle.

The prevention of tapeworm infection in human beings and of measles in cattle and hogs is comparatively simple and may be accomplished by the following means:

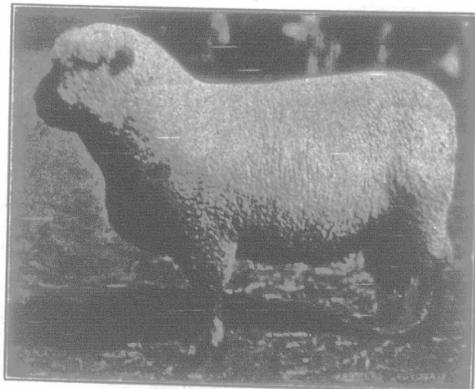
1. An efficient meat inspection
2. Proper cooking of meat before it is eaten, particularly if there is any doubt of its freedom from infestation with measles.
3. Disposal of human faeces so that live stock can not have access to them and so that there is no possibility of contaminating the feed or water supply of live stock.—U. S. Bulletin.

Feeding Beef Cattle in Ontario Under New Market Conditions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": It seems that, in the event of any change in our commercial conditions, and the results that are likely to flow therefrom, "there are none so blind as those who will not see." This remark, to my mind, is doubly emphatic, when applied to many members of the farming community. We are now hearing the expression that the Canadian cattle-feeding business will be ruined, as the Americans will get the stocker cattle. The very fact that the Americans have lately been paying 27½ per cent. duty in order to get our feeding animals, and even against such a handicap, have already taken across over 20,000 head of Canadian feeders at Buffalo, should show to Canadian farmers that the buyers of these cattle, at least, expect to see the price of beef very high when those animals are finished. To my mind there

never was a time when Canadian, and more particularly Ontario feeders of beef cattle, ought to redouble their efforts, and try to feed the best quality of animals they can secure. Let us always bear in mind that what Americans can do in the feeding line Canadians should never be backward in trying to do. Canadians do not need to take a back seat in this respect.

With the change in market conditions, which the adoption by the American Government of the Underwood Tariff Bill will inaugurate, the beef cattle trade of Ontario will be revolutionized. Up to the present time, most of our Ontario cattle feeders have bought their supply of feeding cattle in the fall of the year, with the expectation of finishing them for the British market, when navigation would open at Montreal in the spring. All this will now be changed. The



Champion Shropshire. A Toronto and London winner. Owned by J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

prices ruling in Chicago and Buffalo will now regulate the market price in Ontario. The greatest consuming market of the world will now be open to Ontario feeders at every season of the year, and to the wide-awake, beefing farmer marketing time will come any day, and be controlled only by the market fluctuations of those great American markets. The very fact that all summer long, Chicago and Buffalo prices for the best cattle have ruled over \$2.00 per cwt. higher than Toronto, should be an eye-opener to every Ontario farmer.

The consumers of those great American centers of population, which lie right at our door, are looking for the best quality of beef they can find, and they have the money to pay for it; therefore, it should be the endeavor of Ontario cattle feeders to feed for that high-class trade, and with that object in view, secure the choicest class of animals they can get and feed them to a high finish as rapidly as they can, always bear-



A Smooth Steer. Champion Shorthorn steer at Toronto. Owned by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.

ing in mind and watching the fluctuation of market prices. Judging from present conditions and considering the prospective supply of beefing animals at present in sight on this North American continent, prices of choice beef animals are bound to be high, in fact, much higher than have ever yet ruled on our Canadian markets; therefore, while it should be the aim of the more exclusive feeders of beef cattle to do as I have already indicated, yet every farmer who follows the business of raising beefing animals should redouble his efforts in trying to handle those animals carefully and feed them well from the day they are dropped, and as long as he can afford to profitably keep them. It is in this regard that, in the

past, our raisers of beef cattle have lost to themselves thousands if not millions of dollars every year.

The fact should never be lost sight of, and it cannot be too strongly impressed, that the first office of food in the animal body, is to support life and meet the requirements of the animal system. This must always be done before any profit in the way of an increased carcass can be obtained; and it is only from that portion of food given, over and above what is required to maintain the animal system, and which can be properly digested and assimilated, that gives the cattle grown his daily profit.

The deduction is plain. Every grower of beef animals should give to his young stock such full and suitable rations as will keep them growing and laying on meat every day. Let there be no hold-up or set-back. Keep them going continuously as long as you profitably can, and when they must or should be sold, if a proper start has been made, that is, if the right quality of animal has been obtained to build on, the quality of the article will be such as will best satisfy the table of the consumer, command the highest price, and line the producer's pocket the best.

Huron Co., Ont. THOS. McMILLAN.

THE FARM.

Constructing a Stave Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In connection with the building of our silo we began making preparations in the early winter of 1912-13. We were fortunate in having a wood lot on another farm, and we got out a number of logs and hauled them to the sawmill, and the result was a quantity of lumber of different sizes. The material for the silo was 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft., and to make a silo 11 ft. in diameter it required 79 staves of this width, and each stave is made of two 12-foot lengths and a 6-foot length. Each alternate stave has a 12-foot length in bottom with another 12-foot length on that and a 6-foot length on top, the other staves having a 6-foot length in the bottom with two 12-foot lengths above, thus breaking joints six feet and making a substantial job. Of course the ends of all the pieces were squared. The material was pine and spruce.

In arranging the doors we concluded to have the door frames made continuous from bottom to top. Our silo, as stated, is 12 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and the door frames are made of 2-in. x 6-in. material throughout, that in the sides are 2 in. x 6 in., and cross pieces are of same size, and these frames take up about the space of five staves. The doors are all made 20 inches wide and are made of two thicknesses of 1-foot stuff, crossed and bevelled on all four sides of the doors. The one thickness toward the inside of the silo projects one inch on all sides over the outer thickness. The door frames are all bevelled out and bevelled to allow the doors to fit snugly in place, and the doors are furnished with long strips bolted on the outside to swing in the manner of a button, which is turned to a vertical position when the door is in place. The side pieces of the door frames are mortised and the cross pieces have tenons which fit in and then they are nailed together. The frames are made in three sections, two of them being twelve feet long and the other one six feet long. The top and bottom of each section where they join are halved together. The six lower doors are 20 in. wide and 24 in. high and the upper five doors are 20 in. wide and 30 in. high. The doors are arranged in these sizes to allow us to use twelve bands, which are spaced two and one-half feet apart half way up and three feet apart the rest of the way up. These bands are made of round iron, each band being in two pieces, each piece nineteen and one-half feet long and threaded eight inches on each end and furnished with hexagonal nuts. The two halves of each band are joined together by malleable clips or lugs, which are furnished for this purpose and which may be purchased at any hardware. The rods were purchased in 19½-foot lengths and threaded and fitted with the nuts at the rolling mills. We run them through a tire-bending machine to make them fit the circle. We used 12 bands, the lower three

being of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch size and the rest of them are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

After allowing for the door frames it required 74 staves, one staff being made up of 2-inch and 3-inch pieces in order to get the bands as full as possible, and I may say that after getting the bands full in this way we used only about one and one-quarter inches of the thread on the rods to tighten the silo perfectly tight.

The foundation is built of cement and is saucer-shaped. The roof is an eight-sided construction and we used eight rafters covered with ordinary one-inch lumber for sheathing and covered with felt-roofing material. We put a cupola in one side of the roof to furnish light and for filling the silo. We treated all the staves with a coal-tar production, like creosote, on all the edges, ends and outside to prevent decay. We are appending a list of all the material used in the construction, and are valuing the staff material at same price which our neighbor paid for the same kind of material dressed, tongued and grooved and bevelled to fit the circle the same as ours is:

Foundation—	
Gravel, 2 loads at \$1.00 each	\$ 2.00
Cement, 2 barrels at \$1.70 each	3.40
Staves—	
148 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft., 74 2 in. x 6 in. x 6 ft., 2,220 ft. at \$5.00 per thousand	55.50
Creosote, 6 gal's. at \$1.00 per gal.	6.00
Roof—	
8 pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 8 ft., 200 ft. sheathing, 248 ft. at \$20.00 per thousand	4.96
Felt roofing, 2 squares at \$2.75 per square	5.50
Doors and door frames, complete	10.00
Iron banding, furnished with nuts and threaded	17.60
24 malleable clips at 20c. each	4.80
100 ft. galvanized wire, No. 9, for guy wires .....	.35
Window for cupola .....	.60
	<hr/>
	\$110.71

We did all the work ourselves, and two men can put the silo up complete in six and one-half days.
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Northumber and Co., Ont.

Horse-Power Silo-Filler.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being very much interested in your instructions about making good silage, I read your articles concerning them with great pleasure. By the time this reaches you the season for ensiling corn will likely be over. Just now I am hearing the hum of a blower intermitted by the rattling of the ensilage cutter. Frost occurred very early this year, the corn in this locality being very badly frozen at the time of writing (Sept. 17).

The last few years some farmers in this neighborhood have purchased silo fillers, consisting of cutting box with carrier attachment. The reason why this machine is used in the above cases is two-fold. It requires only a fraction of the power necessary to operate as is the case with blower machines. A three- or four-horse power engine does the work with ease. Such a machine can be procured at less than one-half the price of a blower cutting box.

The outfit is run by horse power. Four horses are used in operating the cutting box, which is run at a moderate speed only, a speed ranging between two hundred and fifty and three hundred revolutions per minute being usually obtained. A much higher speed may, however, be given to the machine, but it is not advisable to overspeed it on account of the carriers being driven by chains as well as the slat straps consisting of chains, and if something goes wrong, for instance the carrier slats catch somewhere, a break is sure to occur. Therefore great care must be taken with this class of machine. Of course the carriers are supplied with a safety lever, but when you hear the rattle of something breaking it is already too late, especially if the machine is running at a very high speed.

The machine consists of three general parts—cutting box, short carrier and long carrier. Corn enters the machine through the hopper between two rollers. After the knives have cut the corn it falls down on the short carrier, which instantly commences to carry it away out on to the long carrier which delivers it to the silo. These machines have their drawbacks. They do not make quite as good silage as the larger blower machines do, and they are quite unhandy to set up. It takes longer for the silage to settle, and it is necessary to refill a few days after the first filling to get the silo filled to reasonable height. Many farmers use these machines, and it must be admitted that it is often profitable to have your

own machinery, so that you can do your work when you want it done, or at the proper time, which means something in silo filling.

YOUNG FARMER.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

American Road Congress.

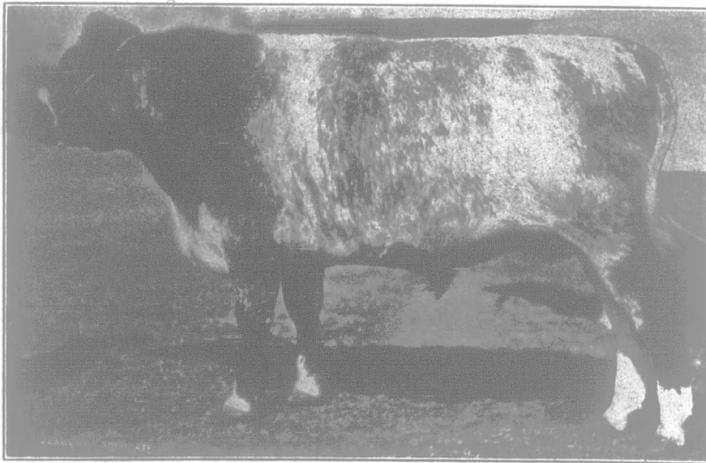
"Whereas the rapid concentration of population in our large cities and the high cost of living are due, in a large measure to bad roads, which render farms inaccessible, transportation uncertain and costly, educational advantages limited, and social conditions unattractive, we call the American Road Congress to discuss questions which may be of practical aid to the betterment of the public roads of America."



A Champion Yorkshire Sow.

Winner of highest honors at Toronto for J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

The foregoing words gave the text of the inaugural message of President L. W. Page, Director of the U. S. office of Public Roads, Washington, to the American Road Congress last week at Detroit, Mich., attended by nearly 5,000 delegates. In addition to road experts, nearly every important interest on the continent was represented, and sympathetic messages were received from President Woodrow Wilson and others. The U. S. Department of Agriculture had model exhibits of roads and road materials from the time of Julius Caesar down to the present. The Canadian government was ably represented by A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. Chas. A. McGrath, Chairman of the new Ontario Highways Commission, and Messrs. McLean and Rankin were present, accompanied by the Hon. Dr. Reaume, Ontario Minister of Public Works.



A Winning Steer.

First-prize yearling Shorthorn steer at Toronto. Owned by T. A. Russell, Toronto.

THE DAIRY.

Toronto Milk Prices.

A meeting of the Toronto, Ont., Milk and Cream Producers' Association was held last week, attended by about 138 dairy farmers, representing some 700 milk producers, and a territory of about 50 miles around the city. By reason of the increased cost of farm help and foods, the advance of probably \$20.00 each in the price of cows, the raise of the standard from 3 per cent. to 3.25 per cent. butterfat, and the more costly sanitary regulations imposed by the local health department, an advance in the price of milk was felt to be imperative. It was, therefore, unanimously resolved to raise the price of the eight-gallon can to \$1.70, an increase of eight cents over the present prevailing rate,

which would it is estimated by the dealers, who are resisting the movement of the producers, bring the retail price of winter milk up to about 12 cents per quart. Secretary A. J. Reynolds, of Solina, was directed to notify all the producers in the association of the decision reached by the meeting, which was presided over by J. G. Cornell, President, of Scarborough.

Periods Between Milkings.

The periods between milkings should be as nearly equal in length as possible. It may be stated, however, that experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show that where cows are milked only twice a day, as is the usual practice in Canada, a considerable deviation from this general recommendation may be made without any appreciable effect upon the result in a given period of, say, a couple of months' duration. This is true, of course, within certain limitations, thus, while milking at ten and fourteen-hour intervals might be expected to prove satisfactory, milking at six and eighteen-hour intervals would very certainly prove injurious in effect.

It should be noted, however, that what is true in this respect about a 30 or 40-pound-a-day cow is not likely to be true with the 50 to 60-pound-a-day cow, and even much less so in the case of very heavy milking cows yielding, say, 70, 80 or 90 pounds a day. In fact, it is practically certain that no cow would ever reach 80 or 90 pounds of milk a day, if the milking were being done only twice in 24 hours.

It should be observed that the milk yielded by cows milked at unequal periods, but at regular hours, is likely to vary in quantity proportionately with the length of periods but to vary inversely as to quality of milk. This might be better explained by saying that, while cows yielding 30 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk, or 1.20 lbs. butterfat, and milked at 6 a. m., and 6 p. m., might be expected to give about 15 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk, night and morning, the same cows milked at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. would quite probably continue to give 30 lbs. of milk in the 24 hours, but would generally produce the milk and butterfat about as follows: At 6 a. m., 17 to 18 lbs. of 3.5 to 3.75 per cent. milk, and at 4 p. m., 12 to 13 lbs. of 4.3 to 4.6 per cent. milk.

It has been demonstrated, too, that not only may the quality of the milk produced by any given cow vary from milking to milking in a fairly regular way, but it may vary materially from day to day as affected by a multitude of minor influences, such as variations in weather, supply of water and salt, change in quality of food or of method of time of feeding, change of milkers or time of milking, fear, anger, uneasiness or discomfort in any form.

Further, as any dairyman soon learns, the quality of the milk improves as the actual milking operation progresses. The first milk drawn is invariably low in butterfat. As the operation progresses, the milk becomes richer.

Those dairy farmers who are carefully noting the total production of each of their cows for the season are finding some curious differences. For instance, in one Ontario herd the yield of a nine-year-old grade that freshened March 5th was 4,080 pounds of milk up to the end of July; her stable mate, also nine years old, that freshened

March 12th, receiving the same feed and care, gave only 2,970 pounds of milk. Over half a ton of milk in that short period indicates a considerable difference in income between the two cows. In another herd at the same factory, between two six-year-olds that calved April 3rd and 4th, there is a difference of 1,100 pounds of milk and 60 pounds of fat up to the end of July. This means between fourteen and fifteen dollars that one cow earned more than the other. Are your cows workers or shirkers? Dairy records alone will provide the means of ascertaining these facts beyond question. Forms for weighing milk either daily, or on three days per month, are supplied free by the dairy division, Ottawa. In your letter of application state which you want.
C. F. W.

To keep up the milk flow, stable the cows and feed liberally during cold, rainy periods in late fall. A chilled cow seldom gives her usual quantity at a milking.

A New World's Record Jersey.

In this issue appears an illustration of the Jersey cow Eminent's Bess. She is owned by Walter S. Prickett, Roycroft Farm, Sidnaw, Michigan. At the beginning of her test she was about two months over seven years of age. Her yearly record is 18,782 pounds 15.6 ounces of milk, and 962 pounds 13.6 ounces of butterfat. She lowered the colors of all dairy breeds except Holsteins, and beat Jacoba Irene, the former Jersey champion, by 1,529 pounds 12.4 ounces of milk, and 9 pounds 14.2 ounces of butterfat. Records were kept of her feed. She was at pasture six months, and, besides, had a mixture of feed which cost all told for the year \$116.54.

POULTRY.

The Housing of Poultry.

It would be strange if something had not come out of all the indignities to which innocent and inoffensive generations of fowls have been submitted in the way of dwelling accommodations. It is now clearly recognized, and generally admitted by all competent poultrymen, that certain things are absolutely essential in any poultry house which is to give good results. These are: 1, fresh air; 2, freedom from dampness; 3, freedom from draughts; 4, sunlight, and 5, cleanliness.

If these five things are realized in a poultry-house, the birds will thrive and be productive in it, provided they are well and regularly fed and watered. It makes no difference particularly to the well-being of the birds how these necessary specifications of their dwelling are attained. To the poultryman, however, it is important that they be attained at the smallest expense, having regard to a, initial cost; b, repairs and up-keep, and c, labor necessary to operate the house to get the specified results. The housing problem is to the poultryman, then, both a biological and an economic one. The biological solution is definite. The requisites named above must be met, and there is one additional factor to be taken into account; namely, size of house. Experiments made at various times and places indicate clearly that in northern climates, where birds must be shut up in the house during a part of the year in order to give best results, there should be allowed in the house, at least, three square feet of floor space per bird, and preferably a little more. Four square feet floor space per bird is a liberal allowance.

A factor which it was formerly thought necessary to control in the housing of poultry, was the temperature. It was long held that if fowls were to lay well in the winter it was necessary that they should be in a heated house. Later experience has shown conclusively that this was an utterly fallacious idea. As a matter of fact, even in the coldest climates, fowls will lay better during the winter months in a properly constructed house wide open to the outside air in the day time, so that they are living practically out of doors, than in any heated house which has yet been devised. If a laying house is dry, the temperature factor may be neglected. If a house has a tendency to dampness, it will give poor results regardless of temperature.

From the economic standpoint, there are two systems of housing poultry to be considered. One of these is the system of long continuous houses for the laying birds. The other is the so-called colony house system, in which the birds are housed in small separate houses which may either be set a considerable distance apart over a relatively wide area, or may be placed relatively near one another. Each system has its strenuous advocates. Experience covering a fairly long period of years now has demonstrated that both systems have good points. As to which shall be adopted in a particular instance depends upon a variety of considerations, each in some degree peculiar to the particular case in hand.—Orono, Maine, Bulletin 214.

Sour Milk for Chickens.

During the past few years sour milk has grown rapidly in favor with the poultryman, and is now utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding chickens. Some American poultrymen believe that cracked corn soaked in sour milk gives higher returns as chicken feed than as hog feed. A. C. Smith, of Minnesota, is one of them. He says:

"Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings at least twice as much on the market as that of hogs."

"Milk and corn are both liked by chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations for the season when the days are warm and the nights cool. For the best results the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet or sour skimmed milk or in buttermilk. The corn may

be put in pails in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. When this has been absorbed more should be added at intervals during the day and the mixture will be excellent for feeding by night.

"A liberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly and insure their being constantly plump and in excellent condition for the market. Try it once and the fowls will tell you whether they like it. Try it two weeks or a month and they will show you whether it is a good and economical food."

HORTICULTURE.

Protection for Trees.

An American contemporary gives the following on protecting trees from mice and rabbits in winter, a subject which is most timely:

"Fruit trees must be protected from mice and

however, to mound the soil around the trees and packing the snow up around them in winter is also to be advised.

Grading and Size in Barrels.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, offers a timely suggestion about grading and size in barrels. After first emphasizing the conclusion that it would be in no sense wise for any grower to think of including in a No. 1 barrel anything but fruit of the choicest quality, free from blemishes and of good color, the report goes on to say:

"More than that, there are growers—though unfortunately they are few in number—who have gone so far as to split their No. 1 grade into two sizes rather than pack in one barrel apples which, though perfectly uniform in other respects, still show some variation in size.

"This practice of grading to size in barrels is a highly commendable one. In the first place it makes a good impression on the merchant who

receives the fruit. There is more in this statement than appears to the casual reader. To please a merchant, to convince him that you are conscientious in your methods, and through him to give the consumer a perfect article, is to take a long step toward that success to which every fruit grower aspires.

"There are, in the second place, certain markets which demand a fairly large apple, but there are other markets which desire a smaller size, particularly for table use. The grower who grades to size is therefore able to cater to a variety of markets, to suit the taste of fastidious consumers, and, consequently, to obtain not only a monetary reward, but a reputation of a very enviable kind."

Damage to Baskets.

One of the fruit inspectors at Montreal has sent in a report in which he states that between ten and fifteen carloads of eleven-quart baskets have arrived in Montreal, with the baskets so damaged in shipment as to necessitate a sale in barrels at a very low price. The damage he estimates at approximately \$750, or \$50 per car. Similar reports have arrived from Winnipeg. This

is a state of affairs that should not exist and which is entirely within the control of those who ship the fruit. In stacking the baskets it is necessary to leave a passage at the door of the car to allow circulation, and some form of temporary partition should be constructed across the car, on either side of the doorway, which would divide it into two compartments and which would prevent the baskets in either compartment being dislodged during the sudden stops and shunts which take place in transit. If there is no such partition such damage as has been reported cannot fail to take place, and with a small monetary outlay these heavy losses might be prevented. Shipments have arrived in Montreal from California

for many years and in no case have such damages occurred as reported on our own Canadian fruit which has been shipped only a small fraction of the distance.—Dominion Fruit Crop Report.

Now that the harvest is over, we want active agents in every district to canvas for "The Farmer's Advocate." There are many farmers in every district losing money year after year through neglecting to subscribe.

Liberal terms given to good agents.



Eminent's Bess.
New world's record Jersey.

rabbits during the winter, in many sections of the country; otherwise the trees are in danger of being girdled, rodents eating the bark for food.

"As mice work between the snow and the ground, they can be guarded against by mounding the soil about the tree's trunk as high as the usual snow line. Coal ashes can also be used for this, and spread about over the ground the following spring.

"In the case of rabbits, another form of treatment is necessary, for they eat above the snow.



Eunice Calamity Garnet.

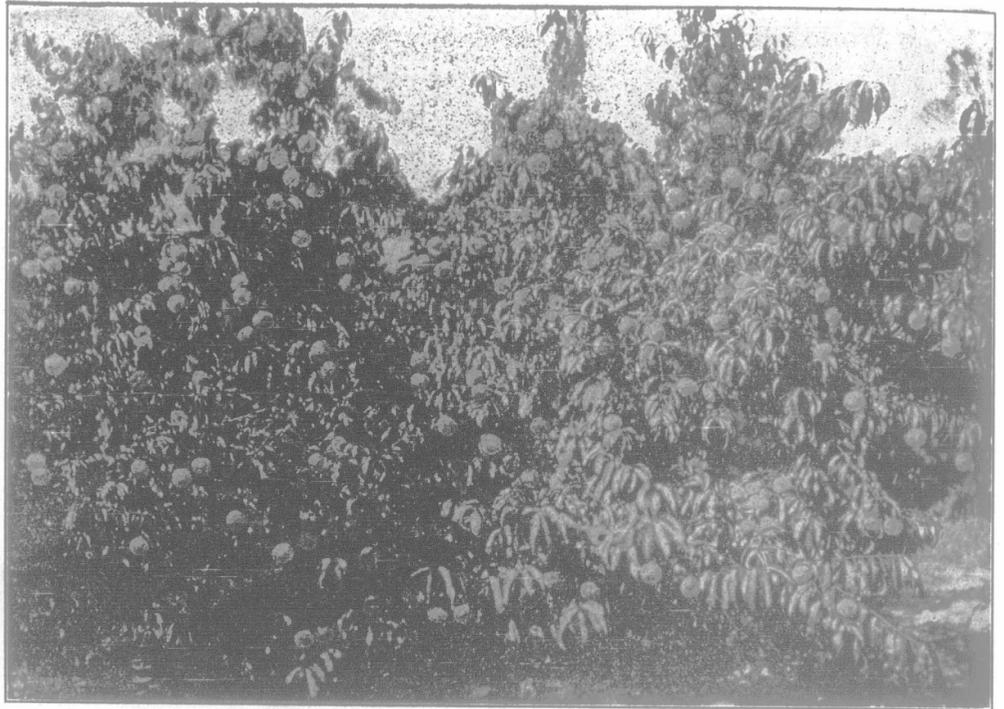
A three-year-old in the sale of D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont., Oct. 22.

A tree's trunk can be protected from their depredations by smearing it with some greasy or ill-smelling substance such as blood or fish-oil. Rubbing liver over the trunk is an old and favorite remedy. An old and tried remedy is made as follows: Slake fresh lime in soft water, or soapsuds, made to the thickness of whitewash. To one peck of lime add, when hot, two quarts of gas tar and four pounds of sulphur."

The use of building paper is generally recommended in this country as it stops mice and rabbits if properly applied. It is good practice,

The Forest Peach Harvest.

Like apples of gold in pictures of silver, peaches have added lustre and fame to Forest. People will tell you sometimes that peaches and apples have put Forest on the map of Old Ontario, but this thrifty farming district was on the map of the producing area long ago also for fine cereal and root crops, and still finer beef cattle and other products. Peaches supply the golden halo. Luscious within, crimson on gold without, peaches represent about the acme of achievement in fruit culture. The beauty-loving traveller used to exclaim, "See Naples and die!" but "The Farmer's Advocate" is disposed to remark, "See the Lambton peach plantations and live." Beautiful in the pink blossom of spring, they attain their real glory at the harvest time. If you have not seen them you have one of the treats of life in store. And like the truly great Forest is modest about them. Artists in the composition of their pictures usually put the chief figures in the central foreground. As the railway train rolls into the town, one would hardly suspect the peach orchards unless at car loading times. They do not obtrude themselves, but come upon you as a delightful surprise, as the auto-car or buggy makes a turn along some quiet street or road. You suddenly find yourself in a plantation of five, fifteen or twenty acres and about half a mile northeast of the town, skirted to windward with a natural bush lies a block of about 400 acres, belonging to different parties, of as shapely and vigorous trees, chiefly young and coming into bearing, as the writer ever saw anywhere. The apparently perfect healthiness of the bark and foliage impresses one first, and then the size and perfection of the fruit in form and color. Some of the plantations had been sprayed as a preventive of leaf curl, but evidence there was none either of insect or bacterial troubles. The value of judicious pruning in developing shape and vigor of growth were apparent. Many of the Elbertas were just about ripe in these and other orchards, and the accompanying photogravure shows a couple of them over three inches in diameter, just as the limb was cut from the tree. Actual sampling tells the story of choice quality, and subsequently in going through several baskets taken from two-year-old trees, the happy characteristic was disclosed that the fruit was even better at the bottom than the top. This is the Forest standard. As the fruit matures the trees are usually picked over every day or so, and basketed for shipment. In these orchards the chief varieties were Crawford, Elberta, St. John, Fitzgerald and Golden Drop. So luxuriant is the growth that in the Van Valkenburg and McLean orchard of some sixteen acres, just southwest of the town, outer limbs of the four-year-old trees, which had been set diagonally eighteen feet apart, were already interlacing, and fruit-bearing limbs weighted to the ground. In some of the plantations the peaches are set as fillers, between rows of standard sorts of apples, so that in a few years when the former have passed the limit of profitable peach production, the apples will be in their prime, and, in the meantime, fresh lots will have been planted to peaches. In one plantation,



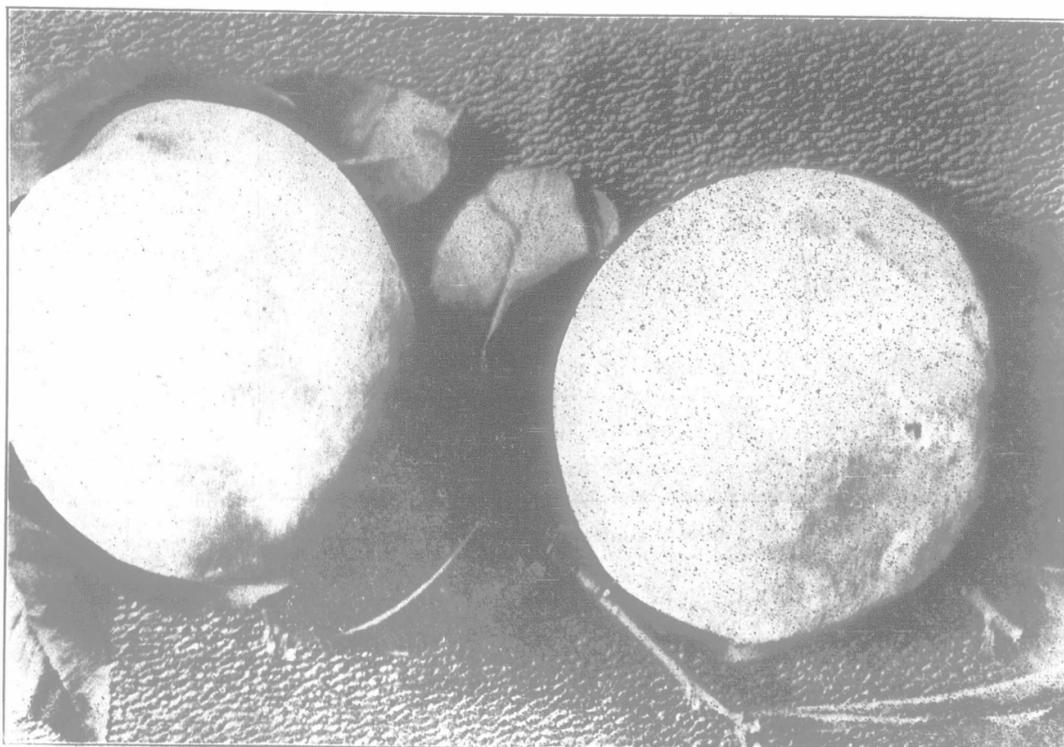
Mature Tree at Picking Time in Forest, Ont., Peach Orchard.

three years old next spring, eight out of ten trees were bearing choice fruit.

With peaches in prospect, "back to the land" becomes an attractive proposition to sagacious townmen. J. D. Livingston, Manager of the Molson's Bank and J. N. Gordon, Manager of the Standard Bank, have been interested themselves in fruit culture, and Dr. H. N. McCordic found time and doubtless a most wholesome relaxation from practice in the culture of his beautiful ten-acre peach orchard. E. A. Rawlings, naturally a devotee of horticulture, relinquished the drug business, and the splendid appearance and fruitage of "Forest Ridge Fruit Farm" attests the wisdom of the change. In passing along the plantation, the last of a tomato crop, mostly Chalk's Early Jewel, grown between the rows of peach trees, was in sight giving a yield, Mr. Rawlings states, as high as 400 bushels to the acre. Beginning with \$10.00 a bushel for the very early and fancy ones, returns tapered down to the canning factory basis of about 30 cents, making, however, a profitable average. The local canning factory (Dominion Cannery) by the way, absorbs large quantities of peas, corn, tomatoes and other vegetables and fruit grown in the district. The fruit industry has brought into existence a large and growing basket factory. Looking about the town itself, which by the way possesses a fine Carnegie Library and is establishing a municipal

electric plant, one receives the impression that the residential grounds and gardens are hardly equal yet to the high standard of what has been accomplished by the peach growers. Near the Rawlings' plantation was the ten-acre orchard of G. S. Walker, and what is known as "The Miles Farm" of some seventy acres with twenty acres in peaches, sold lately to J. Martin, of Hyde Park. Anything more handsome and healthy than the already bearing trees in the plantation it would not be easy to conceive. In the M. J. Sadler orchard of some fifteen acres, many of the earlier sorts had been harvested, but the Golden Drop trees bore amazing loads of peaches. It was a matter of regret that the writer was unable to see the large orchards of G. M. Van Valkenburg, Freeman Armitage, Ed. Horner, Archie Donald, Mathew Smith, Sid. Stewardson, John Stewardson, Jas. Moody, Albert Hare, R. Stutt, C. Rawlings, Blake Rawlings, John Clark, and Mrs. Goverlock, and other splendid plantations some distance easterly from the town. We were fortunate in reaching the Johnson Bros. orchard, though the heaviest of the crop, amounting to about 9,000 eleven-quart baskets had been shipped, while 3,000 or 4,000 baskets were yet to go, making a total of approximately 13,000 eleven-quart baskets. In addition to sorts before named, some Smocks, a late variety, are grown. In one twelve-acre orchard they have about 1,000 trees in bearing, and five acres not yet in bearing. The season extends from the middle of August to the middle of October, but, the peaches of choicest quality are obtained about mid-season. Trees come into bearing about the fourth year, and continue to bear profitably for about twelve to fifteen years, after which the alternate rows of apples come into bearing. From one six-year-old tree this season the heavy yield of twenty-seven eleven-quart baskets was gathered. Six-year-old Crawfords would probably average about seventeen baskets per tree. Elbertas better than that, and Yellow St. Johns ten baskets. Many of the limbs were simply lying on the ground, and some trees split in two with the enormous weight of fruit, which was the sight of a lifetime. In the Johnson orchard early intertillage, cover crops for the summer, and occasional application of barnyard manure is in substance the soil treatment, with one spraying of home-made lime sulphur, one to ten, before the leaves are out. Continuous cultivation is kept up among the trees until about July 1st, after which it stops in order to let the trees harden well for winter.

The crop has gone chiefly to Sarnia, Stratford, Montreal, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Detroit, Cleveland, and other Western Ontario points, realizing about 40 to 50 cents f. o. b. at Forest. These orchards lie in a valley well sheltered from Lake Huron by a strip of natural bush. In this favored locality are also other peach orchards, ranging from seven to twenty acres, owned by Wm. Fraser, Hy. Totten, Walter Raw-



Elberta Peaches, Actual Size.

lings, Hy. Hudson and Ed. Gustin, from which will go probably 10,000 baskets this season. Plum production this year far exceeded profitable distribution, the Johnson orchard producing 11,000 baskets, but there seems to be room for more good pears on the market. The apple crop, as everywhere else, is light, and Dan Johnson states they will pack some 2,000 or 2,500 barrels in standard bushel boxes for the West, wrapping each apple in paper, and the excellence of the sample on the trees will surely warrant catering to a high-class trade. Right in their main orchard the Johnsons have a large evaporator in which second-rate fruit or culls is utilized, so that little need be wasted. Personal attention to details seems one great secret of success in the fruit business.

The old Forest Fruit Growers' Association continues in operation dealing chiefly with apples, the three Johnsons compose another group, and there is a newer organization, the Lake Huron Fruit Growers, dealing also with apples, but all appear to be working in concert to mutual advantage in the matter of filling cars, etc.

The peach belt extends from above Thedford through Forest southwesterly in the direction of Sarnia, extending in some places back ten or fifteen miles from Lake Huron, which is believed to have a moderating effect upon the climate, so that temperature, topography, and a warm and fertile soil are happily combined just in the right degree to perfect the prince of fruit. The planting of peaches seems destined to go on apace in the Forest country. Greater and improved facilities, including a covered shipping area, are already needed, and the Grand Trunk Railway system will be studying not only the interest of consumers and producers, but their own, by the inception of an early and liberal policy. Transport to London, the big consuming heart of Western Ontario, is vexatiously roundabout and tedious. Some travelling joker has remarked that one of the best things about Forest is the 10.15 a. m. train out of it to Sarnia if you want to reach London. What would, perhaps, more than any one means of communication vitalize this territory along with the grand districts about Thedford, where peach growing has secured a flourishing foothold, at Arkona, where almost everything thing in the fruit line is produced, luxuriantly and other points, would be the long-talked of radial in a southeasterly course to London, across one of the very finest territories in Canada. Like everywhere else, the Forest country is calling for more help. Farmers and fruit growers are weary with excessive toil, and, as the territory covered with orchards increases, much additional labor will be needed, but as canning factories, evaporators, basket factories and other subsidiary enterprises develop in the district it will tend to afford a larger population in the towns and villages more continuous work the year around. This would be better than periodical importations of foreigners. Conservative estimates put the output of peaches alone from Forest this season at about 45,000 to 50,000 baskets, and barring any serious mis-adventure with the young plantations now growing come into bearing, the future magnitude of the industry will be a surprise, even to those in whose dreams it took shape only a few years ago.

FARM BULLETIN.

"What'll You Take?"

By Peter McArthur.

There are times when I am very thankful that I am of a gentle disposition, and slow to wrath. If this were not the case I might lose my temper

and say bitter things that I could never, never recall. For the past two weeks requests for apples in carload lots have been pouring in on me. If I were in the apple business I could have handled the output of several counties. The exasperating part of it is that all the later requests have come from farmers' clubs and co-operative associations. Now, I was particularly anxious to see at least one sale made direct from producer to consumer. If that could have been accomplished it would have been more educative than a dozen articles and a whole winter of speechmaking, but it was impossible to get either producers or consumers to toe the scratch. Both want to do business, but each wants the other to do the talking. Only yesterday, about three weeks after we had sold our apples, I got a letter from the secretary of a farmers' club in the north asking what price we wanted for our apples. For a minute or so I was about as mad as the man described by Bill Nye. He flew into such a rage that he tore out about five cents worth of his whiskers. Why on earth can't the people who want to buy apples make an offer? After thinking the matter over I have concluded that they are in a much better position to set the price than are the producers. Every year they buy their apples at famine rates—they even paid famine rates last year when the country was full of apples—and yet they seem unable to decide just how much they should pay. They all seem to think that they can go about buying a carload of apples in the same way that a drover buys a cow.

"How much will you take for her?"
 "Oh, how much will you give?"
 "I ain't both, buying and selling, just say how much you want for her."
 "No, I'd rather you'd make a bid."

And so it goes for a whole blessed, sunlit afternoon until one of them blunders into setting a price. In the apple business this method is particularly tiresome, because it usually takes from one to two weeks to exchange the letters saying "how much will you take?" and "how much will you give?" As they usually wait until the last minute before opening negotiations the dealers buy up all the apples while the producers and consumers are sparring for position. It seems to me that the buying and selling co-operative associations of the country would find it profitable to devote a number of meetings during the coming winter to perfecting themselves in the art of setting prices. I have received communications from enough buying associations to have bought all the apples produced in Middlesex County, but not one of them offered a price. I have kept a list of these associations and next fall if I am in good humor I may offer to act as an exchange for these organizations. If they decide early in the season what they are willing to pay for apples I will undertake to put them in touch with apple-growers' associations that are willing to sell. But unless I change my mind all "what-will-you-take" and "what-will-you-give" letters will go straight into the waste basket. If producers and consumers keep track of the situation as reported in the newspapers and Government bulletins they should be able to set prices just as well as the dealers. And if the prices are once set, the matter of handling the apples and delivering them can be arranged easily.

As nearly as I can see the whole solution of the high cost of living rests with the producers and consumers. No help need be hoped for from

political parties or from the Government. They have gone so far on wrong lines that it is impossible for them to retrace their steps and a new political party would not help matters. If the producers organize to sell, and the consumers organize to buy, and both approach the subject with a little common sense, they can undo all the damage that has been done to the country by mergers, trusts, and legislation that grants special privileges. What is needed, is not a reform from the top down, but from the bottom up. If people once learn how to manage their own private business to the best advantage it will not take them long to set things right in public business. By doing our own buying and selling we will soon be able to see where tariffs help or hinder and where special legislation injures us. It will then be possible to consider questions that are now entirely political purely as matters of business and without having our judgments warped by partisan politics. The possibilities of co-operation are practically unlimited. In some of the European countries it is applied to everything from the physical labor of production to financing all the important forms of business. The capital of the many when assembled and wisely handled is just as powerful as the capital of the wealthy few. In this country the wealthy few have control of not only their own capital but of the accumulated savings of the people deposited in the banks. No wonder they are prospering or that the cost of living is going up! Co-operative banking is already a success not only in the Old Country but in the Province of Quebec. The money that is produced in a community is kept at work in that community with the most beneficial results. We can hardly expect, however, to adopt in their entirety any of the systems of co-operation already in vogue in other countries. We must develop our own system that will be suited to our peculiar needs. Canadian citizens are much more individualistic than those of other countries and any system of co-operation that is adopted will have to recognize this fact, but if co-operation is ever to be introduced into the country the way to do it will be to begin co-operating. Campaigns of education usually result in interminable talk. If we do a thing once, even if we go wrong, we learn more about how it should be done than if we talked till we were black in the face. As the poet says: "You may resolute till the cows come home," but nothing will come of it unless you act.

There seems to be a feeling in the smaller towns that co-operation among the farmers will injure their business. As nearly as I can learn this is a mistaken idea. It is found in other countries that the increased prosperity of the rural sections due to co-operation gives the farmers more money to spend and the small towns and villages thrive accordingly. No matter how far co-operation may be developed there will always be a large amount of business that must be handled by middlemen, but they must be middlemen who do a real service and not mere profit-takers. With everything prospering in the country there is no reason why this middleman service that is naturally located in the villages and towns should not be much greater than it is now. It has been demonstrated that the cost of living has gone up more rapidly in Canada during the past ten years than in any other country in the world and it is still going up. If anyone can suggest a better solution of the difficulty than co-operation I should like to hear of it. But it must be co-operative action, not co-operative talk. Now is the time to get busy.

Buffalo, a Great Live Stock Market.

Of late, Canadians have heard much of the Buffalo live stock market, and in future they are likely to hear more of it, for in all probability before this is read all tariff restrictions will have been removed from cattle, sheep and swine entering the United States, and thus will the Buffalo market be thrown open to our live stock. Notwithstanding a heavy duty of 27½ per cent., 20,000 Canadian cattle were sold on the Buffalo market during the past summer. This may give some idea of what is sure to happen as soon as the duty is off. We read in our reports of Toronto and Montreal markets daily: "Many stockers and feeders purchased for Buffalo market." Buffalo market has an important bearing at the present time upon the cattle and live-stock industry of Canada and it is well that breeders, feeders and cattle drovers over here have some idea of its extent and operation.

The New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., conducted by a company of that name, is the large live-stock mart of the Central East. Their magnitude can only be appreciated by a visit to the yards on a busy day. It is a revelation to see long trains on the New York

Central, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawana, Michigan Central, Wabash, and other roads discharging their cargoes of live stock of all kinds under the seemingly endless row of covered chutes leading to the countless cattle yards with covered feeding mangers, the magnificent sheep and calf barn and the spacious covered hog pens. Car after car the whole day long draws up with its precious load and spills it out hurriedly but comfortably, and the "Hey!" "Hey!" of the driver boys ever fills the air as they hustle the stock to the various pens or rush it off to the slaughter house. It is a busy place—buyer and seller spar for position and banter sometimes long and sometimes transactions take place with lightning-like rapidity. Selling and buying are carried on all the time.

EXTENT OF THE YARDS.

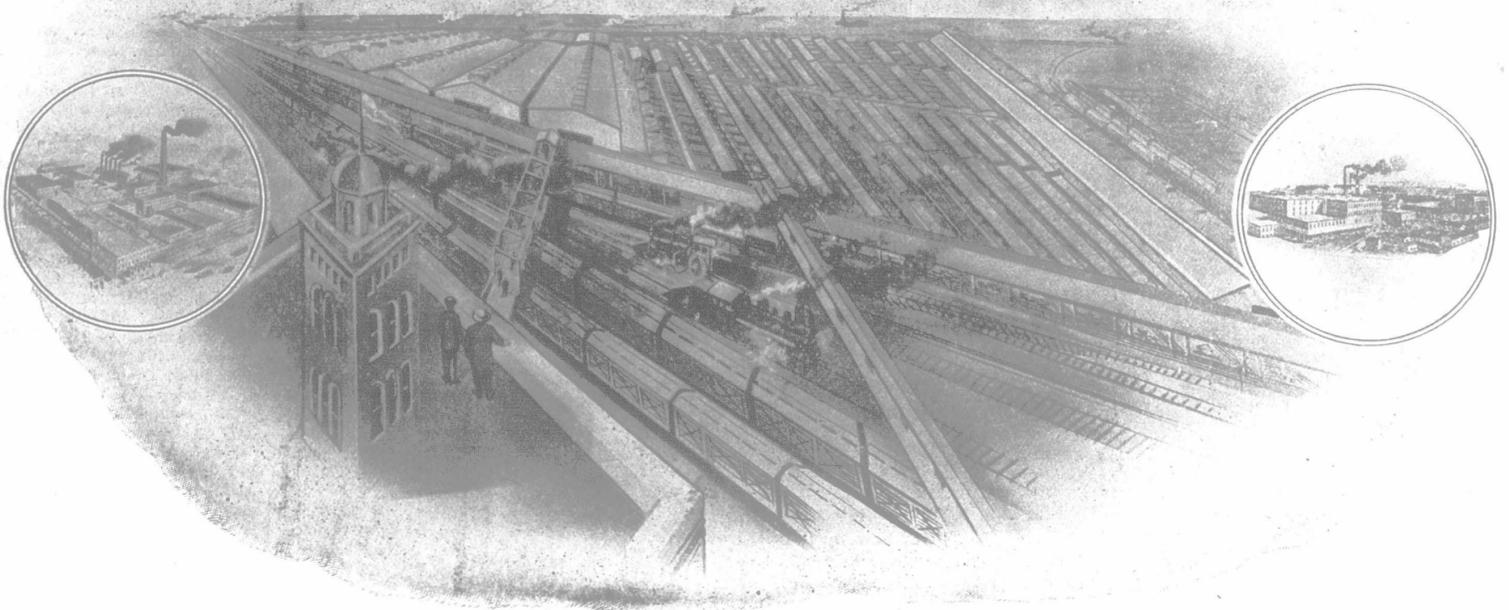
The yards cover one hundred acres of ground and there is no waste space. At the far east is the big sheep and calf barn, one of the finest of its kind in America. Here the sheep and calves are housed more comfortably in most cases than they ever have been while in the feeders' hands.

This great barn is fifteen hundred feet long and two hundred and thirty-six feet wide, built in sections, with fire-proof brick walls separating. It will house comfortably 50,000 sheep and lambs all under cover and in light, well-ventilated pens. The pens are large, with feed racks and troughs in the center, and pure, clean water always in special troughs in each pen. A portion of the barn is used as a quarantine section for sheep which have been exposed to contagious disease, such as scab, and a large dipping plant is in operation, where all lambs purchased to go to the country to be fattened are previously dipped.

To the west of the sheep barn and centrally situated between it and the hog barns are the cattle yards, all paved with sandstone, with a special system of sewerage giving outlet for all water. The yards are large and feeding and watering facilities are provided under covered sheds. They will accommodate 15,000 head of cattle.

At the west end are situated the covered hog barns, all light, dry and clean, being flushed out daily. All are cement-floored and comfortable, each pen holding a deck of hogs. There is accommodation in these for 35,000 hogs, making

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK YARDS



The Inserts are the Two Large Packing Plants.

the number of cattle, sheep and swine which may be comfortably yarded at once 100,000 head. Such is the extent of this trading place, almost within a stone's throw of the large consuming centres of the East and with 450,000 local mouths to feed. It has few equals as a sheep and lamb market, is a great market for stocker and feeder cattle and handles a growing number of thick-fat hogs.

A GOOD FEATURE.

Extending parallel to the railway lines is the long row of covered chutes. There are forty-eight double chutes or ninety-six singles and a covered alley leading to the barns and yards. Thus stock may be loaded or unloaded in the worst kind of weather without being exposed to a sprinkle or a snowflake. This means a great saving, especially with sheep and young calves, and is considered a feature of the in-all-things complete yard.

HOW THE YARDS ARE OPERATED.

If you walk across the overhead bridge leading from the commission men's offices over William street and down into the yards and wend your way through three or four cattle alleys, flanked on either side by yards filled with cattle of all kinds, you come to a red-brick building, which is the superintendent's office. Henry Leigh, middle-aged, aggressive and full of business, started in these same yards just forty years ago as weigh boy, and has seen great changes in the business of which he is now superintendent. He has full charge of operations. Everything that is marketed through the yards is subject to a yardage charge. These rates are 15c. per head for cattle, 8c. per head for calves, 6c. per head for hogs, and 4c. per head for sheep. The consignor of the stock is required to pay these charges and for feed supplied. For hay and corn there is a uniform charge of \$1.50 per hundred-weight for hay and \$1.50 per bushel for corn. These charges obtain year in and year out regardless of the price on the open market, and cover the labor of feeding and looking after the cattle. Anything left unsold in the yards is kept over night at the risk of the Yards Company, but so soon as the owner or his commission man takes them over in the morning the yards management's responsibility ceases.

HOW STOCK IS SOLD.

The commission men on Buffalo market operate on a different basis than upon most live-stock markets. Each firm is a commission house for buying as well as for selling and thus they have a double chance. All stock is bought and sold through these men. All the consignor has to do is to send his carload (or loads) to one of these firms, whose men look after the selling, and after deducting their commission and paying yardage and feed charges send him the net proceeds. However, many shippers accompany their stock to the market. The East Buffalo Live Stock Asso-

ciation have also adopted the following rates for selling, which shall not be undersold: Cattle, 60c. per head, with a minimum of \$11 per carload and a maximum of \$13; hogs, single-deck carload, \$8, double-deck, \$14; sheep, single-deck, \$7, double-deck, \$14; calves, single-deck carload, \$11, double-deck, \$17. In less than full car lots the charges are: Cattle, 60c. per head; calves, 25c. per head; hogs, 15c. per head, and sheep, 10c. per head. Mixed cars have a slightly different rate. All stock is sold subject to inspection, and diseased, condemned by the inspector, sent to the fertilizer works. Injured stock is sold to the best advantage, pending the decision of the inspector.

There is also a uniform charge for buying of not less than: Cattle, per carload, \$10; cows and springers, \$1 per head; hogs, single-deck, \$6, double-deck, \$8; sheep, single-deck, \$6, double-deck, \$10; calves, single-deck, \$10, double-deck, \$15, and mixed cars containing cattle, \$12 per car. These are the rates of commission. There are numerous commission firms, some of the largest of which are: Dunning & Stevens; Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead; Williamson Commission Co.; Rice & Whaley Co.; Clay, Robinson & Co.; Sadler, Rorick & Co.; Ransom, Mansfield & Co.; Langdon & Ahearn; The Dode Meeks Co.; Windsor Bros.; Imhoff, Lauer & McCarthy, and several others. Stock consigned to any of these firms is looked after and sold as advantageously as possible.

WHERE THE STOCK COMES FROM.

For the past few years little or no stock from Canada has been offered on the Buffalo market, barring, of course, the past summer, when of late from eighty to one hundred cars per week of Canadian stockers have been marketed at these yards. The Buffalo market is fed by a large range of country. New York State sends in considerable stock. Michigan markets large numbers of hogs there, as do also Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. These corn States send in finished cattle many of which have been bought on this market as stockers or feeders, or have been purchased from the Western range. Some stock from the Eastern States is marketed here, and altogether Buffalo draws upon some of the finest live-stock country in America for its daily supply.

WHERE THE STOCKERS AND FEEDERS GO.

With this market such a good outlet for stockers and feeders the question naturally arises—where do they go, to be finished? The green hills of Pennsylvania take the largest portion of them of any of the States. Others go to Virginia, Maryland and a few of the New England States, and some go West to the corn States, but, as previously stated, Pennsylvania is the big outlet and all kinds of stockers are in demand down there. There, cattle are grass-and-corn-fed until finished, when they are placed on the markets of the East. These stockers when purchased on the Buffalo market weigh anywhere from 400 to 1,000

pounds each, and for the Pennsylvania trade a large number of bulls are bought, this meat being in demand in the mining regions of the big coal State. Feeders are high in price down in Pennsylvania. A buyer told of seeing a lot of cattle in good condition now, weighing 1,200 lbs. each, sold on the Lancaster market for the exceptional price of \$8.40 per cwt., to be put in to feed until next May. For long-keep stockers they like them to weigh about 600 pounds and for short-keep about 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.

PACKING PLANTS IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo is not a big market for choice finished cattle like Chicago or New York, where large packing plants are located. The packing houses in Buffalo are not of the largest order. The Jacob Dold Company are the largest packers, with the C. Klinck Packing Co. a good second. Then there are a number of smaller concerns, each doing a good business in the local trade, among which are: Ed. Smith; the Danahy Co.; J. Sahleen; and the Swift concern have a large plant for sheep lambs and calves, operating under the name of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co. Besides this, the Swift and Armour companies are always on the market for sheep and hogs, many of these being shipped to New York. There is also a big home demand, and local butchers patronize the market in large numbers. The favored weights for stock are: For stockers, 600 to 750 pounds; for butchers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and for lambs, 75 to 85 pounds, being much lighter than formerly for this class of stock. Hogs are all of the corn-fed thick-fat class. Heavy cattle are not marketed in Buffalo in large numbers, most of them going East to the larger packing centres. Very few Angus cattle are seen on the market, the favorite class still being the "Reds and Roans" both for feeders and for finished cattle.

CANADIAN FEEDERS WANTED.

Buyers on the market are keen to get Canadian stockers and feeders, but complaints were heard that several carloads of very inferior cattle had been recently sent over from Montreal. Nevertheless they met a ready sale, and the better class of feeders are in keen demand. Of our finished cattle they have very little good to say. They complain that they are very poorly finished, and that they are soft, and do not kill out as high a percentage as the corn-fed cattle of the States. The difference in percentage they claim runs all the way from three to five, and sometimes up to seven, per cent. in favor of the corn-fed steer. One buyer remarked, "You feed your cattle on turnips and grass and they are altogether too soft." But Buffalo has not been getting any of our finished cattle in recent years, and few sheep and lambs and no hogs have ever been there to be sold. Buyers over there complain that our lambs are too heavy. They like them lighter and not very fat and, of course, they don't want our type of hog at all. The

corn-fed thick-fat is the only type of hog in demand. They also complain that our lambs run a too high percentage of buc.s. Here is a point for the raiser—make them wethers.

These are their likes and dislikes, but notwithstanding their complaints, they are keen to get our cattle, and many were the enquiries made regarding the sections of Ontario where good cattle could be obtained.

WHEN THE DUTY GOES.

Managers and buyers on the Buffalo market seem to be, with one accord, strongly in favor of free trade in live stock. They were just waiting until the new Underwood Tariff Bill becomes law in the hope of getting large numbers of cattle from this country. They believe that as soon as the tariff is removed large numbers of cattle will be sent from here over there and they are right, for a Canadian shipper on the Buffalo market informed "The Farmer's Advocate" that he had fifteen carloads waiting to be rushed across as soon as the duty is removed, and he is one of many. We are informed that representatives of the large packing plants in the United States are now quietly working in Canada contracting for finished cattle to be delivered to them next spring. They are getting stockers and feeders, and are bound also to have the finished cattle, even though they do raise the complaint of their being soft. "A Good Thing" was the general remark with regard to the tariff changes, and buyers foresaw an equalizing of the markets of Canada and the United States, which means a little higher prices for cattle here, and possibly a little lower, for a time at least, on the Buffalo market. They predict larger receipts and lower prices for a short time after the duty is removed, but, of course, they fully realize that the cattle situation in this country is such that enough cattle cannot be forthcoming from Canada for any length of time to keep the price down. There is also likely to be a demand for milk cows and springers from this side. While on the market we heard a seller ask \$110 for a Holstein grade springer. This is an item worth noting.

BIG DAYS AND BIG SEASONS.

Monday is the big market day, but every day of the week excepting Sunday sees considerable business done. On Monday of last week 350 carloads of stock, 200 of them being cattle, 4,875 head; 90 of hogs, 13,600 head, and the remainder sheep and calves, 14,000 sheep and 1,250 calves, were marketed. On some record days the yards are filled almost to their capacity. The busiest seasons are fall and winter, particularly November and December. Canadian consignments usually arrive toward the end of the week.

THE SITUATION.

There is a scarcity of beef. Veal prices and dairy inroads have depleted the country of cattle. Formerly the corn States raised their own cattle, now the finished product marketed from these States bears the brand of the Western range. But a change is taking place. Down in Pennsylvania, we were told, farmers this year saved their calves and a buyer said that in a few years they would have their own feeders. This is a start which is likely to grow from State to State if the price of beef goes higher, as the buyers predict.

Inter-State laws demand that all cattle must be tuberculin tested before being shipped. A plant is installed in the yards, with Dr. H. S. Wende, of the New York Department of Agriculture, in charge. There is an expense of about \$1.25 per head connected with this testing, being for extra feed, etc. The buyers and commission men are not greatly pleased with these regulations which some of them call "a curse." All those interviewed thought that farmers make a great mistake in selling veal and urged the necessity of feeding cattle to get a high price for their grain and to get the necessary fertilizer for their farms.

Conditions have changed greatly in this market in the past forty years. Four decades ago there were only three hog barns and the sheep barn was only one-third the size of the present structure, while the cattle yards then were large and accommodated from fifteen to eighteen carloads each in place of the smaller ones now to hold a carload each. Receipts in the earlier days were straight carloads, whereas now a large number of mixed lots come forward. The market has grown as all big markets have, and this statement of the facts in connection with it should prove interesting to those of our readers connected in any way with the live-stock business. It is not intended to "boost" Buffalo market, but to give readers an idea of its size and operation.

Now that the harvest is over, we want active agents in every district to canvas for "The Farmer's Advocate." There are many farmers in every district losing money year after year through neglecting to subscribe. Liberal terms given to good agents.

The New United States Tariff Becomes Law.

At 9.10 by the clock Friday evening, Oct. 3, President Woodrow Wilson, of the United States, placed his signature with two gold pens to the new Underwood Tariff Bill, with the word "approved," and two hours and fifty minutes later the bill became law, and a great lowering of tariff is the result. This is the first Democratic tariff revision since 1894. Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, is the father of the new measure, and Senator F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, took charge of the work of engineering the bill through the Senate. President Wilson, now that the first step in his policy has been attained, urged his colleagues to put forth all the energy possible towards currency reform.

It is estimated that altogether consumers in

the United States will receive from foreign countries free of all tariff more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise during the next year. The value of annual imports added to the free list, is said to be \$147,000,000 and the estimated revenue from all import rates is reduced from \$305,000,000 to \$244,000,000, but there is an increase in the estimate from corporation and income taxes from \$37,000,000 under the old law to \$122,000,000 under the new act.

The new tariff law affects Canada very directly. Already large numbers of cattle have been bought up to ship across the border. Canada is now sure to largely increase her exports to the United States of cereals, cattle, and dairy products, especially cream. Fish go on the free list also, which will tend to increase the export trade in this commodity. Lumber is to go in free.

The following table shows the changes made:

Table with 3 columns: ARTICLE, FORMER U. S. DUTY, NEW U. S. DUTY. Lists various goods like Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, etc., and their corresponding duty rates.

Prize Tickets Deceiving.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now that most of the fall fairs are over, I would like to bring to the notice of the different county fair boards, a matter which seems to me of great importance—that is, the indiscriminate placing of prize tickets on horses, cattle, etc., which should not be there. We often see the man that has taken first prize at one fair bring his card to the next fair, and as soon as the judging is over, place the card on his horses or cattle although they may be very inferior. Now, as we

are not capable of judging for ourselves, but go to the fairs to receive benefit from those who are, I feel that it is unfair to the public to allow this state of affairs to exist. Neither is it fair to men who win prizes on their live stock to allow the man who won a prize somewhere on his pumpkins to place the card on his inferior stock after the judging is over, so as to deceive the public. It is no joke fitting horses and cattle for the show-ring, and those who do it and win, deserve all the credit they can get. Nor is the main reason for holding county fairs the placing of prizes, but to educate the public, so it seems

as if something should be done to correct this evil.
Elgin Co., Ont.

JOHN LUNN.

The Road Congress in Detroit.

(Continued from Page 1746).

United States Representative D. W. Shackelford, Chairman of the House Committee at Washington on Roads, delivered one of the most vigorous addresses at the American Road Congress at Detroit, in which he cleverly joined issue with the powerful touring car "interests," whom he charged were aiming at the construction and maintenance at public expense of a few "ocean-to-ocean" highways of great perfection for the well-to-do touring class, leaving the rest of the people to build their own roads or do without. He made a sensible and powerful plea for "business" roads that will keep easy transport between the farms and the towns and railway stations, so that crops may be marketed easily and economically and town buyers receive their supplies at less expense. What was wanted was not a few good roads but a general system of good roads—a million miles of business and post roads to be built in five years and he asked for support of the Congressional Bill to that end, which he believed the mass of the people favored.

One of the most serious problems considered in the Congress was that relating to the apportioning of federal, state and local aid in road-making and the question of control in order to ensure efficiency and freedom from party politics. In Canada the same issue will crop up as between provincial and federal authorities. In the judgment of United States Secretary of Agriculture Hon.

D. F. Houston, if federal aid is to be extended to building and improving roads, there should be co-operation of the State in a larger measure in financial support and in construction and maintenance.

In the second place, it should be understood that the Federal Government should have adequate supervision and control over the enterprise in each community and guarantee the efficient expenditure of its own fund.

In the third place, the Federal Commissioner should deal exclusively with efficient agencies provided and supported by the States.

In the fourth place, the plan should provide for the apportionment of funds among the States on the basis of certain essential factors.

And, finally, the primary undertaking should be to improve those community roads which are essential for the marketing of products and for the betterment of the physical, intellectual and social side of rural life.

The heads of the various State Highway Commissions, who have been aiding the Ontario Commission in their work of enquiry, were entertained to a luncheon presided over by Hon. Dr. Reaume, and in the course of an eloquent speech by Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec, an invitation was extended the Congress to meet in Quebec City three years hence.

In a fine address by John T. Doyle, Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, attention was called to the imperative need of taking road management out of politics and having construction and maintenance carried on under thorough efficient direction.

One result of the Congress will probably be a joint effort on behalf of Canada and the United States to obtain more uniform laws pertaining

to road-making throughout the different Provinces and States.

A resolution adopted, endorsing the compulsory use of wide tires and road drags, favors wherever practicable the use of convicts in road construction and maintenance, and long tenure in office of experienced and efficient highway officials.

The Canadian representatives at the Congress, including W. A. McLean, Provincial Highway Engineer, whose thoroughly practical work in Ontario has attracted much favorable comment, have secured a fund of valuable information, which will be worked out in Ontario and other Provinces in so far as applicable.

J. W. Page, of Washington was re-elected President and J. E. Pennypacker Secretary for the ensuing year.

At the re-opening of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, last week, Principal Grange extended a cordial welcome to the students for the ensuing term, of whom there will be a record number, including over 150 freshmen. Archdeacon Cody, who was present, congratulated the students and faculty upon the improved equipment of the college, and President Falconer, of the Provincial University, concluded with timely words of counsel.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on September 15 was 64.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 68.2 on August 25, 1913, 69.6 on September 25, 1912, 71.1 on September 25, 1911, and 68.6, the average on September 25 of the past ten years.

Gossip.

HIGH PRICES FOR ARGENTINE SHORTHORNS.

At the recent Palermo show, the champion Shorthorn bull sold for £6,896, by auction, at Buenos Ayres. The reserve champion made £3,980, and the winner in the two-year-old class drew £3,668. Other sales were made at proportionate prices. This is good news for breeders in England, who were looking forward to the autumn sales.

At the recent sale of the famous Holker herd of English Shorthorns the catalogue including many representatives of the Oxford, Bates' Duchess, and Wild Eyes tribes, the highest price obtained (250 guineas) was paid by E. Ecroyd, for the five-year-old cow, Holker Oxford 14th. Two other cows sold for 200 guineas each, and ten others for 100 to 150 guineas each. The whole offering of 46 head averaged £87, 10s., approximately \$435.

Volume 80, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, has been issued from the press and, by courtesy of Secretary Roy G. Groves, Stock-yards Station, Chicago, a copy received at this office. This volume contains the pedigrees of 8,000 bulls, numbered from 359001 to 367000, and 12,000 cows, numbered from 115001 to 127000. This volume is now ready for general distribution, the price to non-members being \$2 at the office of the association, or \$2.30, prepaid. Volume 81 has been sent to the printer, and will contain 20,000 pedigrees.

Prospects for an auspicious opening to the National Live Stock, Horticultural, and Dairy Show, to be held at Toronto next month, are most encouraging. The entry lists are closing up rapidly, and exhibitors are planning to come from all parts of the Dominion. Live-stock men are co-operating enthusiastically with the management to make the first year a success, as this is the first occasion when the various branches of the live-stock and agricultural industry will be brought together at one time under conditions that will make for maximum results. The gaps in the programme are being rapidly filled up. There will be a special display of farm equipment, machinery, and appliances, and various demonstrations and tests will be made to bring right to those interested the salient features of the most approved methods now in use. Mr. A. P. Westervelt, manager of the show, is engaged with a large staff completing the organization, and reports that all entries must be in hand by November 1 to ensure proper classification and care in arrangement.

Questions and Answers.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions; the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Currant Cuttings.

Is it possible to take shoots of currant bushes and keep them over winter, to be planted in the spring. We have taken your paper for about four years now, and like it fine. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Cuttings are usually made early in September, but it is not too late yet. Tie the cuttings in bundles and bury them with two or three inches of soil over the butt ends. They may be planted in nursery rows and covered with mat ch just before winter sets in, or may be stored in moss in the cellar until spring.

A Waste of Pulpwood.

In the manufacture of chemical wood-pulp by the sulphite process, one-half of every cord so treated is dissolved by the liquor in which the wood is boiled, and is discharged into the adjacent rivers as waste liquor. According to the latest bulletin on pulpwood, issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, the amount of pulpwood subjected to this chemical treatment in 1912 was almost two hundred and ninety thousand cords. One-half of this amount was absolute waste. The average price of a cord of pulpwood is six dollars, so that this waste, reduced to its money equivalent, represents a loss to Canada of over eight hundred thousand dollars.

Nor is this the only loss, for by this process 140 pounds of sulphur are required to dissolve the waste materials out of each cord of wood. Some of the gases generated in the process are recovered, but most of the sulphur passes off in the waste liquor, and no method has yet been found to recover it for use a second time. Sulphur costs twenty-five dollars a ton, and the loss in this particular is equivalent to a money loss of over half a million dollars on the total amount wasted.

In view of the fact that each year more pulpwood is being manufactured into pulp by this process in Canada, the utilization of this waste liquor becomes an important problem. Even the most practicable method so far devised does not

recover enough valuable products to make it pay.

The waste liquor contains many materials, such as oxalic acid, tannin extracts, dyestuffs and alcohol constituents, which, if they could be easily recovered, would make the liquor of great commercial value; but in spite of the tremendous amount of work which has been done on the subject, especially in Europe, the problem still remains for the most part unsolved. As the liquor also contains carbohydrates, it should be possible to obtain turpentine, and eventually it may be possible to obtain rubber from it. In furthering the solution of such problems, and in eliminating other forms of wood waste, the new Forest Products Laboratories being established by the Dominion Government at McGill University will doubtless play an important part.

One use of the waste liquor mentioned above, that has been tried at Grand Mere, Quebec, where large pulp and paper mills are situated, consists in its utilization for street-watering. Experience has shown it to be as efficacious in keeping down dust as oil is, while the objectionable odor of oil is quite absent.

Lumber Products, 1912.

There was ten per cent. less lumber cut in Canada during 1912 than in the preceding year, the total quantity amounting to 4,389,723,000 feet, board measure, valued at \$69,475,784. The shingle and lath production amounted to \$5,239,941, and square timber netted \$1,825,154, making the total value of lumber and allied products in 1912 equal to \$76,540,879.

Spruce is Canada's most important conifer, or "softwood," for it made up over one-third the amount of lumber and lath cut in 1912, and also constituted over three-quarters of the pulpwood production for the same year. Succeeding it on the list are white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and birch.

Birch is Canada's most important hardwood, and takes precedence over many conifers, or "softwoods," as well. It was sawn in over 2,000 mills, and formed 28.5 per cent. of the square timber cut in Canada. To this large percentage of birch was due, in some measure, the phenomenal increase of 89.9 per cent. in the cut of square timber during 1912, this being the first increase since 1877.

Other "hardwoods" increasingly used, are maple and basswood, both of which are also common in the farmer's woodlot. Although the "hardwoods" constituted only 7.1 per cent. of the total lumber cut, the supply of trees is by no means exhausted, for, unlike the conifers, there was an increase in the amount of such woods cut in 1912 over that of 1911.

Further information can be obtained from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

The Spice of Life.

Visitor.—"I'd like to know why on earth you call that white pig 'Ink'?"
Farmer.—"Because he's always running from the pen!"

A READY ANSWER.

A visitor from the great metropolis had been sightseeing in the Quaker City with a neighbor of that place.

"People don't die very often over here, do they?" he remarked.

"No, only once," replied the Quaker calmly.

HARD ON FATHER.

Supper was in progress, and the father was telling about a row which took place in front of his store that morning. "The first thing I saw was one man deal the other a sounding blow, and then a crowd gathered. The man who was struck ran and grabbed a large shovel he had been using on the street, and rushed back, his eyes blazing fiercely. I thought he'd surely knock the other man's brains out and I stepped right in between them."

The young son of the family had become so hugely interested in the narrative as it proceeded that he had stopped eating his pudding. So proud was he of his father's valor his eyes fairly shone, and he cried:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he father?"

Father looked at him long and earnestly, but the lad's countenance was frank and open.

Father gasped slightly and resumed his supper.

A ONE-LEGGED ROUTE.

Strickland Gillian, the poet and lecturer, was on his way from Gainesville, Texas, to Oklahoma City one night last summer. The porter on the sleeping car, Gillian says, had an overdose of both gin and hookworms.

When Gillian awoke in the morning one of his large and ornate shoes was by his berth, nicely shined. The other shoe was missing.

He called the pickled porter and asked: "Why did you shine one of my shoes and not the other?"

"Boss, I didn't see but jes' one shoe."

"Well, you must have known there were two."

"No, boss I didn't know you-all had two shoes."

"Come off! You did know it. You must have known it."

"Hones', boss, I didn't know it. They's a right smaht ob one-legged gemmen travels on dis hyah line."

Markets.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 194 cars, 6,487 cattle, 3,375 sheep and lambs, 1,789 calves, and 14 horses; but a decrease of 1,838 hogs, compared with the same week of 1912.

Receipts for the past week were very large, especially for cattle, and the demand was equally large, all offerings being readily absorbed, as there were many outside buyers, besides the regular demand from the wholesale butchers and abattoirs.

Exporters.—None were bought for export. One large firm had a good order to fill for the English market on Monday, but there was not enough good cattle of heavy weights to fill the order after supplying the local demand.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' steers and heifers sold from \$6.50 to \$6.90; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.90 to \$6.15; common, \$5.60 to \$5.80; inferior to common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.65; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5; medium cows, \$4 to \$4.50; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; good bulls, \$5 to \$5.60; common bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75; heavy, export bulls, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs., are worth from \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$5.50 to \$6.10, and in a few instances \$6.20 was paid; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; light Eastern stockers were quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a good demand all week for good to choice milkers and springers. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$100, the latter price being paid three times during the week. The bulk of the cows sold from \$55 to \$70 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves are scarce, and very high in price; in fact, all classes of calves are selling at high prices, quality considered. Choice calves sold at \$9 to \$10 per cwt.; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium calves, \$7 to \$8; common calves, \$5 to \$6.50; rough, Eastern calves, \$3.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices for sheep and lambs have been steady to firm all week.

Light ewes, 100 to 130 lbs., sold at \$4.50 to \$5; ewes, 140 to 160 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25. Lambs, ewes and wethers, \$6.75 to \$7 and \$7.20; ram lambs, 75 cents per head less.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9.15, and \$8.75 to \$8.80 f. o. b. cars; and \$9.35 weighed off cars. The prospects for the coming week are for still lower prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 83c. to 84c., outside; 86c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, new, for September shipment, from Fort William, No. 1 northern, 89c.; No. 2 northern, 88c. Oats.—Ontario, new, white, 32c. to 34c., outside; 35c. to 36c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 39c., lake ports. Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Barley.—For malting, 50c. to 53c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 76c., Midland; 80c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, new, \$3.50 to \$3.55, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$11 to \$12.50 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$24, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$24 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23, in bags; shorts, \$24 to \$25; middlings, \$26 to \$27.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 65c.; horse hair, 35c. to 37c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

WOOL.

Coarse, unwashed, 15c.; coarse, washed, 24c.; fine, unwashed, 17c.; fine, washed, 26c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 27c.; store lots, 23c. to 25c.

Eggs.—Market firmer. New-laid, in case lots, 32c.

Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.80 to \$2.40 per bushel; Canadian, hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.90; primes, \$1.60.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal, and still poor quality for the bulk of deliveries. Chickens, alive, 15c. to 16c.; dressed, 18c. to 19c.; ducks, alive, 12c.; dressed, 16c. to 17c.; hens, alive, 12c. to 13c.; dressed, 16c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, car lots, track, Toronto, 70c. to 75c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.75 to \$8.00; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of all seasonable fruits and vegetables, while liberal, have not been as large as for some weeks past. Prices given are per basket unless otherwise quoted. Apples, 20c. to 50c., and \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; canteloupes, per case, \$1.50 to \$2, and 25c. to 65c. basket; peaches, 30c. to 70c.; plums, 30c. to 50c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75; beans, 25c. to 35c.; pears, 30c. to 50c.; green corn, dozen, 10c. to 13c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 30c.; gherkins, 75c. to \$1.50; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; vegetable marrow, 30c. to 35c.; grapes, 20c. to 40c.; watermelons, 30c. to 40c. each.

British Cattle Market.

Quotations are 13c. to 14c. per pound for Irish steers and heifers.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—United States buyers were still in the market for cattle of various kinds. They bought common bulls, stockers, and grass-fed cattle, and many carloads have already been forwarded from this market. They paid 3c. to 4c. per lb. for bulls, and 4c. to 5c. for stockers. Local butchers were free buyers, paying 6c. for steers; 6c. for fine; 5c. to 6c. for good; 5c. to 5c. for medium, and as low as 4c. for common. Cows brought about 4c. to 5c., and canning stock sold as low as 3c. The demand for lambs was good, price being 6c. to 6c. Ewe sheep sold at 4c. to 4c. Calves sold freely, at \$3 to \$5 for common, and up to \$10 for good. The market for hogs was steady and firm, prices being 9c. to 9c. per lb., with rough stock selling down to 9c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Quite a few horses have been traded in lately, and there was enquiry from lumbermen, but no sales. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Demand for dressed hogs was good, and prices were steady, at 13c. to 14c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs.

Potatoes.—There was a good demand for all stock offering, and prices were about steady. Green Mountains were 60c. to 65c. per bag, on track, jobbing prices being about 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—Prices steady all the way round. White-clover comb, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. Tins of maple sugar sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb., and syrup in wood at 7c. to 8c., while maple sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Demand for eggs was active, even at the high prices. Strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 34c. to 36c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 20c. to 31c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled 26c. to 28c., while No. 2 were 21c. to 22c. per dozen.

Butter.—Butter was in good demand, and prices seem to advance each week. Choice creamery was quoted at 27c. to 27c. per lb., in a wholesale way, and fine at 27c. to 27c., while second grades were 26c. to 26c. Dairy butter sold at 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese showed very little change, being fractionally higher. Prices were 13c. to 13c. per lb. for Western, colored, and 13c. to 13c. for Eastern. White cheese was practically on a par with colored.

Grain.—Oats showed little change, No. 2 Canadian Western being quoted at 40c. to 41c. per bushel, ex store, and No. 1 extra feed at 40c. to 40c.

Flour.—The market for Manitoba first patent flour was quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour, unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Prices firm, at the recent advance. Bran \$22 per ton, and shorts \$24, in bags, while middlings were \$27, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Prices of hay were unchanged, No. 1 pressed hay, carlots, Montreal, on track, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$13 to \$13.50, and No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50.

Hides.—Lamb skins were again up 5c. per lb., but otherwise there was no change. Beef hides were 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 15c. and 17c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins 60c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.15 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$7.90; stockers and feeders, \$5.30 to \$7.80; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$8.55; calves, \$7.75 to \$11.50. Hogs.—Light, \$8.20 to \$8.85; mixed, \$8 to \$8.90; heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.80;

rough, \$7.95 to \$8.15; pigs, \$4.50 to \$8. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.85 to \$5; yearlings, \$4.90 to \$5.90; lambs, native, \$5.85 to \$7.40.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8 to \$8.50; shipping, \$7.50 to \$8; butchers', \$6.50 to \$7; fat cows, \$6 to \$6.50; heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.40; trimmers, \$3.90 to \$4; best feeding steers, \$6.75 to \$7; common, light stockers, \$5.50 to \$6; stock heifers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Top lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.65.

Calves.—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.75; grassers, \$5 to \$6; heavy, \$5 to \$7.

Cheese Markets.

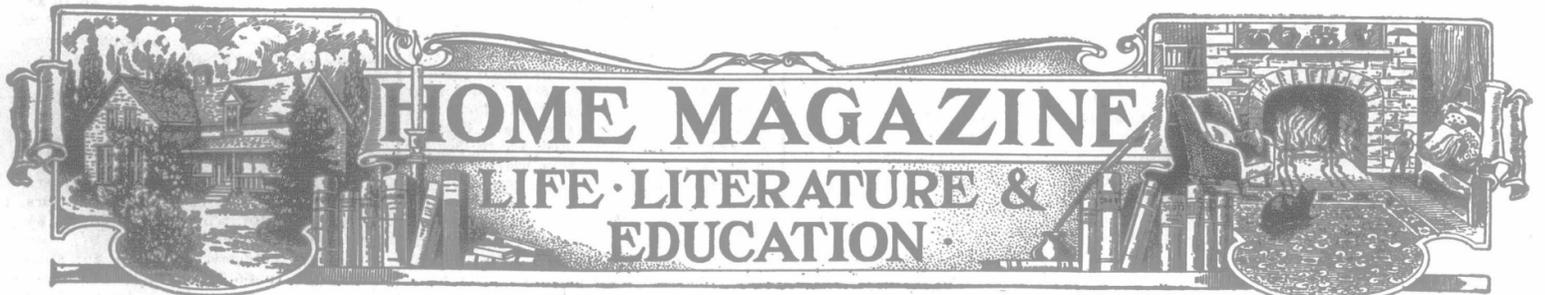
Stirling, Ont., 13c.; Campbellford, Ont., 13 1-16c. to 13c.; Madoc, Ont., 13 1-16c., 13c., 13 3-16c.; Woodstock, Ont., 13c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 13-16c. to 12c.; Kingston, Ont., 12c.; Watertown, N. Y., 15c.; London, Ont., 13c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12c.; butter, 27c.; Belleville, Ont., 13 1-16c.; Ottawa, Ont., 13c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13c.; Napanee, Ont., 12c.; Picton, Ont., 13 1-16c.

Gossip.

The Ayrshire cow illustrated on page 1710a, of our issue of October 2, was champion at London, not at Toronto, and Mr. Hume's address is Menie, Ont.

SOME CHOICE CLYDESDALES.

John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont., have in this year's importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, one of the nicest selections it has been the visitor's privilege to look over for many a day, both in individual merit and breeding, and intending purchasers looking for big, drafty animals, with flashy underpinning, will not be disappointed on visiting the Queensville stables. Starting with the older ones, there is the great five-year-old brown, Angelo 9587, by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, dam by Knight of Drumlanrig, grandam by Gartsherrie. He is a proven sire of winners, smooth to a turn, with the choicest of underpinning. Another five-year-old is the massive, stylish, draft horse, Marquis of Ailsa 9809, a bay, also sired by Benedict, dam by the noted Le Grand, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Warrior. These horses have been out a year or more, and are tried, seasoned, and proven. Prominent among the new comers is the dark-brown three-year-old, Clarion 15146, a horse of superb form and quality, with sensational all-around action, certainly one of the best three-year-olds in Canada, sired by the popular breeding horse, Royal Abundance, dam the great show mare and champion, Lady Blanche, by the renowned Prince Sturdy, grandam by Sir John Maxwell. Among the two-year-olds is the bay-foal, Royal Trustee 15149, a colt of outstanding merit and show calibre from the ground up, sired by the noted sire, Dalavaddy, dam by the Glasgow champion, Gold Mine, grandam by Gartsherrie. Another grand, big two-year-old that will make a ton horse, and has flashy quality, is the bay, Newby Prince 15148, by Baron of Burgie, dam by the noted champion, Ardlethen, grandam by Greenburg Gold Crest. Laird o' Ken 13769 is another two-year-old, a bay, of most pleasing form and style, and full of quality, and withal, has great size and faultless action, sired by the popular Cawdor Laird, dam by Raithillet, grandam by Craignilder. High-class breeding is most marked among the fillies, which range in age from one to three years. Among their sires are such noted horses as the H. & A. S. champions, Fyvie Baron and Scottish Crest; the Inverness champion, Mendel; the Glasgow champion, Laird of Erskine; the noted prize and breeding horse, Baron Mitchell; the great Sir Hugo, etc., and dams by the H. & A. S. prizewinners and champions, Prince Thomas, Scottish Crest, Pride of Blacon, and Baron Voucher. The Glasgow prize horse, Clan Chattan, etc. Seldom, if ever, has there been a better lot of fillies imported. Look them up at the winter shows.



The Birds and the Lighthouse.

(The birds are now collecting for their long journey southward. The lighthouse is but one of the many dangers met by them on their migrations).

Confused, dismayed, they flutter in the gale,

Those little pinions that have lost their track;
The gallant hearts that sped them reel and fall.

Like ships aback.

Sucked in a magic current, like a leaf
Torn from autumnal tree, they drift abroad,

But ever nearer to the siren reef,
The ruthless sword.

On, on, transfixed and swooning, without check,
To the lee shore of that bedazzling wall,

Until they strike, and break in utter wreck,
And founder all.

Brave little wings, that sailed the storm so well,
Trimmed to the set of every wayward blast!

Brave little hearts, that never storm could quell,
Beaten at last!

The great sea swallows them, and they are gone,
For ever gone, like bubbles of the foam;

And the bright star that lured them, shining on,
Still points to home.

—From "The Hand in the Dark," by Ada Cambridge.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Men Notable in North American History.
The Earliest Explorers.

People speak of "history" almost as if it were an abstraction, the word, at best, calling up but a confused idea—akin to the kaleidoscopic conceptions of the "Futurist" school of art—of battles, kings, great statesmen and political scrambles, mingled hopelessly. After all, however, what is history but a continuous record of the lives of men, like beads on a string, those of the few called great standing out pre-eminently. Good men, bad men, all are there, and in the clear perspective of the past from which the fog and smoke of contemporary days have long since drifted away we can see them all, at last, as they really were, and can discern how each has moulded, to greater or lesser extent, the fortunes of his own generation and of posterity. How little, in very truth, can any man or woman of character live unto himself or herself.

"Globe-trotters" (what other word will so well describe the species?) are accustomed to speak, with a praise that depreciates the attractions of the other continents, of the "interests" of Europe. "There is so much that is historical there," they say. Yet is there not a history bound up with America, too—a history, at that, of marvellous fascination, wherein the shifting medley of forest and red Indian and tossing plume and gleaming corselet, of fierce scenes of blood, of pirates and strange vessels passing over the blue water, resolves itself into the history of men?

Yes, even in this peaceful Canada, we walk every day over scenes of a primitive life as interesting as that of the Briton, and over battlefields as momentous, perhaps, to those who waged war

upon them, as the fields of Hastings or Crecy, Rossbach or Waterloo. Sailing in stately vessels over our lakes and rivers we but follow the paths taken long since by men as venturesome, if not so spectacularly so, as Caesar or Hannibal, Xerxes or Alexander the Great, and perhaps it is not altogether to our credit that, as a rule, we know so little of our great Past,—that, so far as we are concerned, the landmarks of history have so largely been forgotten. True, there have been celebrations recently at Chrysler's Farm and Stoney Creek, and a few years ago the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec recalled the long story of that famed city—but there are so many other sites, so many other memories.

"The Golden Age is in the Future."—Accepted; yet the interest of the present is by no means lessened by one's being able to say: "On this spot once was fought a fierce Indian battle."—"Here an intrepid missionary gave up his life,"—"Here a great man once lived in his little outpost."—"And yet down this route travelled, in his frail canoe, an explorer whose life helped to make Canada what it is."

Without further preliminary, then, let us turn to the early days of America.

"Who discovered America?" is asked, and immediately a chorus of voices

many vines of wild grapes found there. As though in confirmation of these claims there may be seen in Massachusetts to-day, a remarkable Runic inscription cut upon a stone known as the Dighton Rock, and interpreted by Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, thus: "Thorfinn, with 151 Norse seafaring men, took possession of this land."

Following Columbus's voyage, in 1492, came those of the Cabots in 1497-98. Columbus indeed had sailed straight westward into mystery, with all its terrors, but was less intrepidity required in Sebastian Cabot to induce him to penetrate, as he did in 1517, with no better equipment than the clumsy little sailing vessel of his time, the ice-walled fastnesses of the great gulf later known as Hudson's Bay?

In 1501, too, Gaspard Cortereal, sailing from Lisbon, with two ships, visited Labrador, which he called Terra Laborador, or "land which may be cultivated." But only one of the ships returned to tell the story. Cortereal's had been wrecked, and the bold navigator had paid the cost of his bravery.

Basque and Breton fishermen, also were among those who responded to the early call of the unknown West across the trackless waste of waters, and, from a very early period, they seem to have re-

Parkman in his picturesque way, "there were other perils than those of the waves. The rocks and shores of those sequestered seas had, so thought the voyagers, other tenants than the seal, the walrus, and the screaming sea-fowl, the bears, which stole away their fish before their eyes, and the wild natives dressed in skins. Griffins—so ran the story—infested the mountains of Labrador. Two islands north of Newfoundland were given over to the fiends, from whom they derived their name, the Isles of Demons. An old map pictures their occupants at length, devils rampant, with wings, horns and tail. The passing voyager heard the din of their infernal orgies, and woe to the sailor or fisherman who ventured alone into the haunted woods."

Not only fishermen, bound for Newfoundland cod-banks, set sail from France. In 1506 Denis of Honneur, on a private expedition, explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1508 Aubert of Dieppe followed in his track. In 1518 Baron de Lery made an attempt at settlement on Sable Island, where the cattle left by him multiplied, to the succor of subsequent voyagers wrecked at that forbidding spot. But it was not until 1524 that France first made good her claim to be called the "true pioneer of the Great West."

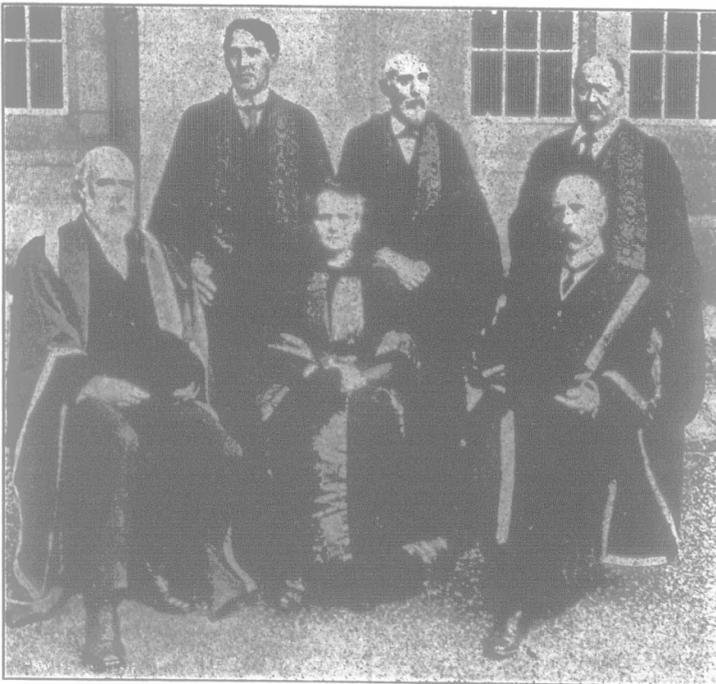
In that year Verazzani, sent out on the never-ending hope of finding a passage westward to the rich Kingdom of Cathay, cruised in his vessel, the Dauphine, all the way from North Carolina to Newfoundland, over the entire region previously explored by the Cabots, formally claiming possession in the name of Francis I., and naming the country New France. "So," says Withrow, "began the long and bloody rivalry between England and France for the possession of the continent."

Farther to the southward the Spaniards had been for years also prosecuting a search for an El Dorado, and fierce and wild are the tales that are told of buccaneering expeditions in southern seas, of savage butchery of rivals, of vain searches wherein gaily caparisoned parties of young noblemen dashed into dreadful fastnesses of swamp and forest. "Corselet and marion, arquebuss and halberd flashing in the sun that flickered through interminable leaves,"—pitiful parties that came back, "all that was left of them," half creeping for weakness, clad in the skins of beasts and mats made of the bark of vines. And through all their history glints the names of men who bravely, sometimes ferociously, ventured, and bravely, sometimes ignominiously, perished—names of Narvaez and De Soto, Menendez and Villegagnon, the Huguenot Ribaut and Dominique de Gourgues, interwoven with the early and awful stories of the early days of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico;—names still better known—those of Cortez and Pizarro, conquerors of Mexico and Peru.

While, however, these, lured by tales of wondrous gold and precious stones to be found further and ever further towards the setting sun, were conquering, and intimidating, and dying to the southward, France was destined to lay a better foundation towards the grimmer Northern skies, "they who bore the fleur-de-lis always in the van, patient, daring, indomitable." And so we come to "the real discoverer of Canada," Jacques Cartier, of whom more in a later issue.

A. M. W.
(To be continued.)

(The writer begs to give acknowledgments to the histories written by Withrow, Parkman and others in the preparation of these articles.)



An Interesting Group.

A group of leaders of modern science, taken at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Those standing, from left to right, are: Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Henrik Lorentz, of the University of Leiden, Holland; Prof. Svante Arrhenius, of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm. Seated, in the same order, are: Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the Association; Madame Curie, of Paris, discoverer of radium; Prof. Gilbert Barling, University of Birmingham.

arises: "Christopher Columbus." Yet even that long-accepted statement may be open to question. Among those who have claimed prior voyages are the hardy Norsemen, in whose records it is told that in the year 985 Eric the Red sailed from Iceland to Greenland, where he found a settlement. The Icelanders also claim to have reached a coast, probably that of Nova Scotia, in the year 1000, and to have gone further south and established in 1007, under Thorfinn Karlsefne, a colony in Massachusetts, called by him "Vinland," on account of the

turned again and again to the rich cod-banks about Newfoundland, which have never failed until this day. They it was who gave to Cape Breton its name, and whose descendants at a later date peopled the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, even to-day a remnant of medieval France, though at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. A hardy and daring people these, ready to face either fog or wave—may more, ready to face forces to the child-like superstitious minds of the Middle Ages more fearful still. "On this dim verge of the known world," says

Our Wild Birds.

Lovers of wild birds in Canada, as well as in the United States, have been gratified to learn that the new United States tariff bill, as revised, puts no premium on the slaughter of birds for millinery purposes. Owing, perhaps, to the bombardment of appeals from various Audubon Societies and Zoological Associations, it was decided that the duty should not be lowered on plumage intended for this "nefarious traffic," as the late Lord Avebury designated it.

Societies for the protection of bird-life—valuable though it is to the farmer as well as the nature-lover—are not so numerous in Canada, as in the United States; yet we have our bird-lovers, too, and, among them all, none is more enthusiastic than Mr. W. E. Saunders, of London, Ont., who has kindly given us permission to pass on to you the account that follows of one of his many trips to Point Pelee. Point Pelee, it may be noted, is a projection of Essex County, which reaches out into Lake Erie. Near its extremity is Pelee Island, and the two form resting-places for the birds in their migrations from the cold North to the Sunny South in fall, and back again to the Northern nesting-places in spring. This will account for the numbers of birds seen by Mr. Saunders during his three-days' trip; incidentally, Mr. Saunders, of course, has developed the "many eyes" of the true nature-lover.

The article appeared first in The Ottawa Naturalist.

THE SHARP-SHINNED HAWK MIGRATION.

(By W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.)

Point Pelee is a place of surprises. One never knows what to expect, but can always feel sure that there will be something doing in the bird line, and frequently that something is of unexpected and absorbing interest.

My visit of September 18th, 19th and 20th, happened to be just the very time to see the celebrated Sharp-shinned Hawk migration from its inception, and thereby to realize more easily the effect it has on other bird life. When we arrived on the 17th, we were told that the hawk flight was not "on," and on the next morning we found that this was quite true. There were, of course, a few hawks drifting down from the north and crossing the lake, as there always are in fall, but there were not a very great many, while on the other hand there were large numbers of small birds. We recorded, that day, 68 species of birds, of which four were hawks, and among these were 100 Sharp-shins, which always comprise the bulk of the early flight. Other birds were there in numbers; for instance, we recorded 300 Waxwings, 150 White-throated Sparrows, 100 Ruby-crowned Kinglets, 80 Flickers, and 50 Olive-backed Thrushes.

The wind, that night, was strong from the west, and the temperature rather high. The next morning we found the hawks very much augmented in numbers, reporting six species, in the following numbers: 250 Sharp-shins, 10 Marsh, 10 Cooper's, 2 Pigeon, 1 Duck, and 1 Osprey. The results of the presence of so many Sharp-shins was strikingly visible among the small birds, reminding us forcibly of the old automobile joke, which stated that the quick were those that got out of the way of the automobile, and the dead were those that did not. Some of the birds were apparently wise, and got out of the way.

Although the Ruby-crowned migration was just beginning, we saw none after the first day. The White-throated sparrows dropped from 150 to 20, and the Olive-backed Thrush, which divides with the Cuckoo the doubtful honor of being the favorite food of the Sharp-shinned Hawk, also dropped to 20, and there was a similar diminution in the numbers of almost every species, while the total number of species observed, which was 68 on the first day, was 31 on the second day.

On the third day the conditions became extreme. I was in the observatory from 9 until nearly 10. The Hawk flight began about 6.15, and was unabated when I left. The rate of flight can be imagined by the fact, that when I undertook to count 100 passing me, the task

occupied only eleven minutes. A few of these were returning, probably one dozen out of 100, this would leave 75 which crossed the lake in 11 minutes, which is at the rate of about 400 per hour. They did not fly in these numbers at all times of the morning, but so far as we were able to judge, the flight continued all day, and we recorded 900 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 50 Marsh Hawks, 10 Cooper's Hawks, 3 Duck Hawks, and 1 Fish Hawk. The total number of species seen besides these 6 Hawks was only 13, and of small birds that might be considered legitimate

one jumped out of the clump within five feet of me.

It is hard to say just where these hawks passed the night, but certainly as they went down in the morning, they looked hungry; all of them apparently were hunting for breakfast, and it was not until nearly 10 that a few of them appeared with a visible crop, showing that they had fed. They stooped at one another often, and occasionally one would be seen in hot pursuit of some small bird, but in every case the latter escaped. Many of the hawks came through the

stay where food is not reasonably plentiful, when by crossing the lake and spreading over the country, they will be able to get their meals with much greater regularity than by staying on Point Pelee.

At one time I chanced to be watching a hawk, which was about 200 yards away, when, apparently sighting a small bird in a bush within 25 feet of where I stood, he set his wings and dived with great rapidity almost straight for me. When he came within 50 yards, his feet, which had been kept close up, were brought forward and extended all ready for business, but just before he reached the bush they were partially withdrawn, and the little bird, which had moved, escaped.

It seemed strange to move around through the cedars and deciduous woods at Point Pelee and have no birds within sight, except hawks. Some species had apparently learned their lesson especially well, as for instance, the Carolina Wren and the Cardinal, both of which are common throughout the year at Point Pelee. Of the former, two of us recorded four specimens on the first day, but the latter was not observed at all, although it must have been there in considerable numbers.

It was decidedly interesting to watch the few Pigeon Hawks which were noted, their graceful, swallow-like flight, contrasting strongly with the alternate flapping and sailing of the Sharp-shinned. One of the former which we saw flying along with the others, surpassed them considerably in speed, and was apparently playing with them as he came, darting first at one and then another, but only in play, as his food consisted of smaller species, which are doubtless more pleasing to his palate. On several occasions I, as well as others, have seen this bird chase its prey over the water, and on this trip, Mr. Norman Wood, of Ann Arbor, noted the same thing occurring at the end of the Point. Later in the day I saw a Pigeon Hawk come in from the lake on the east side. I watched him as he crossed the field and lit on one of the upper dead limbs of a big tree, which was fully one-quarter of a mile away. After marking the spot carefully, I made a circuit, and, on arriving, found him eating a bird, which doubtless he had caught over the water. He paid little attention to me, and I was really able to come within range behind some trees and secure him. Soon after I had located his perch and started to hunt him, I saw another specimen returning from the lake, but was unable to see where it went to. These occurrences lend color to the idea that it is customary with this species to take its prey over the water when opportunity favors this course.



The Gleaners.

prey for the hawk, we saw only 50 specimens, divided among eight species, so it will be seen that almost every species vanished completely. The supposition is that birds which lived in the upper branches were all eaten, but the fact that we kicked out of the bushes occasional White-throats, etc., goes to show that ground-loving and shrub-loving birds concealed themselves elsewhere with tolerable efficacy. A pair of wrens scolded me from a clump of juniper, but would not leave their shelter, although I was within five or six feet of them. Two or three White-throats, which flew out of another juniper clump at my approach, immediately concealed themselves elsewhere, and when, after watching them for a little while, I moved again, another

woods and down the trail at a distance of only a few feet from the ground, hoping no doubt to surprise their prey.

In the few hawks taken, we identified the remains of the Wood Pewee, White-throated Sparrow, and Olive-backed Thrush. Nearly all of the feathered clusters seen on the ground where the meal had taken place, consisted of the remains of the Thrush.

Even mid-winter showed no such lack of birds, as these two hawk-ridden days. The flight had been delayed beyond its usual time, and doubtless this contributed to a congestion of hawks, and the fact that such a large percentage of them crossed the water at once, leads one to suppose that their domination will be short this year. Certainly they will not



Harvesting Poppies.

(From a painting by Jules Breton. Perry Print.)

The following is the full list of birds noted on the three days of the trip:

September	18th	19th	20th
Olive-backed Thrush.....	50	20	4
Wilson's Thrush.....	2	1	.....
Ruby-crowned Kinglet ...	100	.....	.....
Red-breasted Nuthatch ...	6	.....	.....
White-breasted Nuthatch.	2	1	.....
Winter Wren.....	8	4	.....
House Wren.....	20	12	2
Carolina Wren.....	4	.....	.....
Thrasher.....	15	5	.....
Catbird.....	5	1	.....
Pipit.....	1	.....	.....
Redstart.....	35	.....	.....
Oven-bird.....	4	.....	.....
Black-throated Blue Warbler	2	.....	.....
Black-poll Warbler.....	10	.....	.....
Chestnut-sided Warbler...	3	.....	.....
Magnolia Warbler.....	5	.....	.....
Cape May Warbler.....	2	.....	.....
Nashville Warbler.....	1	.....	.....
Black-and-White Warbler.	1	.....	.....
Blue-headed Vireo.....	1	.....	.....
Red-eyed Vireo.....	1	.....	.....
Migrant Shrike.....	2	.....	.....
Cedar Bird.....	300	3	4
Eave Swallow.....	1	.....	.....
Red-breasted Grosbeak ...	1	.....	.....
Towhee.....	1	.....	.....
Lincoln's Sparrow.....	1	.....	.....
Song Sparrow.....	5	3	.....
Juncq.....	5	.....	.....
Chipping Sparrow.....	10	10	.....
White-throated Sparrow..	150	20	4
Vesper Sparrow.....	2	1	.....
Gold Finch.....	8	80	30
Bronzed Grackle.....	20	.....	.....
Red-winged Blackbird.....	300	.....	2,000
Cow-bird.....	300	.....	.....
Bobolink.....	200	.....	.....
Crow.....	20	15	25
Least Flycatcher.....	2	.....	.....
Wood Pewee.....	4	1	.....
Hummingbird.....	20	5	.....
Swift.....	4	.....	2
Whip-poor-will.....	3	.....	.....
Flicker.....	80	10	3
Downy Woodpecker.....	1	1	.....
King Fisher.....	2	2	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk.....	100	250	900
Sparrow Hawk.....	1	.....	.....
Pigeon Hawk.....	2	4	.....
Marsh Hawk.....	8	10	50
Duck Hawk.....	1	3	.....
Fish Hawk.....	1	.....	.....
Red-tailed Hawk.....	1	.....	.....
Cooper's Hawk.....	8	10	10
Dove.....	1	1	.....
Bald Eagle.....	1	.....	.....
Semipalmated Plover.....	1	1	1
Spotted Sandpiper.....	1	.....	.....
Sanderling.....	2	1	.....
Somopalmated Sandpiper	1	.....	.....
Least Sandpiper.....	1	.....	.....
Snipe.....	1	.....	.....
King Rail.....	1	1	.....
Bittern.....	1	.....	1
Least Bittern.....	1	.....	.....
Great Blue Heron.....	2	2	3
Wood Duck.....	30	.....	.....
Blue-winged Teal.....	35	.....	.....
Green-winged Teal.....	5	.....	.....
Black Duck.....	15	.....	.....
Herring Gull.....	100	100	50
Ring-billed Gull.....	400	100	50
Bonaparte's Gull.....	1	.....	.....
Coot.....	1	.....	.....
Florida Gallinule.....	8	.....	.....

The Windrow.

The two coast counties of Massachusetts will this year ship \$1,000,000 of cranberries. Fifteen hundred freight cars will be required to carry them.

A number of blind girls are now acting as telephone girls in Maryland, U. S., and a new kind of switchboard is being constructed especially for them.

It is reported that the Duchess of Marlborough has become an ardent advocate of the suffragists—not of the suffragettes.

Prof. Paul Ehrlich, the discoverer of "salvarsan," described as the most potent drug in existence, is seeking for a remedy that will be fatal to all harmful bacterial organisms, but harmless to patients.

A line of Japanese ships from Yokohama to New York is in readiness for service on the opening of the Panama Canal.

Many lakes in Prussia, France, and England, are noted for their floating islands, and sometimes they are found far out to sea. Some small ones have lately formed in the Gatun Lake of the Panama Canal. These are formed by the breaking off of portions of the bank, held together by the roots of trees and shrubbery, or in tropical regions by masses of driftwood, in which seeds have fallen. Many of these are covered with herbage and trees, with animals that have floated away with the islands. In some portions of the Nile these islands are formed by masses of vegetation called "sudd," and they have to be broken up frequently

increase production. Only very light pruning is done, and that usually in the winter-time. This system is generally adopted for pears and vines, less often for apples and plums.—Selected.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Friends of Christ.

Ye are My friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.—S. John xv, 14.

plainly evident in our texts. The friends of Christ—those who love Him—are the people who obey His commands and keep His words. He does not prove His friendship for them by obeying their commands—although some of the prayers which go up from trustless hearts are almost commands. In "The House of Prayer," by Florence Converse, such a wilful prayer (if it may be called a prayer) is described. A little boy, whose mother has gone away for her health, goes down on his knees and insists that God "must" cure her and send her back at once. There is belief in God's power to cure, but no trust in His wisdom and love.

If we are to be Christ's friends, we must be obedient and trustful, doing what we are told unquestioningly and accepting His will for us uncomplainingly. There is another necessary part of real friendship which is not wanting in this fellowship between man and God—Confidence. Our Lord promised to make known to His friends the things His Father revealed to Him (S. John xv, 15). He teaches His friends as quickly as they are able to learn, and we must never be conceited enough to think that we know everything. The people we are inclined to pity, as ignorant, may understand the heart of God better than we. When our Lord was a guest in a Pharisee's house, one day, a woman who was scorned as "a sinner," washed His feet with her tears. The Pharisee was horrified because his Guest permitted such a person to touch Him, and yet that poor woman won the priceless gifts of forgiveness and peace, which the self-satisfied Pharisee missed.

If we claim to be friends of God, we must love those who are dear to Him—and who is not dear to Him? That is one great reason for loving our enemies—Christ loves them. Our hearts must follow His, or we have no right to call ourselves His friends.

O, God! that men could see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly when they cannot see.
O, God! that men might draw a little nearer
To one another. They'd then be nearer Thee."

What possible right have we to despise anybody? We have nothing that we did not receive—powers of mind and body, home-training, the influence of friends, hereditary gifts, etc. Is it through our own wise choice that we grew up in a civilized country? Is it our own doing that we have learned the marvellous truth that God is Love?

Our Lord says that the people who obey Him are His friends; but He is the loving Friend of all, even of those who are disobedient. He loves men until their hearts catch fire from His, and His matchless friendship wins theirs. No one is worthless in His sight—even a dying thief is worth the sacrifice of His priceless life. Souls are not to be despised, when God Incarnate thinks them worth dying for.

A wreck of humanity was once lying in a hospital ward, a man who had recklessly thrown away spiritual and bodily health. A professor, who was teaching a class of medical students, said to them in Latin that they would make an experiment upon this "worthless body." The patient had received a classical education before he threw away all his chances, and understood the Latin sentence. He sat up in bed and said—also in Latin—"For this worthless body Jesus Christ has died." Dare we call anyone "worthless" when we look at that Figure on the Cross?

Christ is certainly our Friend, but are we His friends? Are we making it the business of our lives to do whatsoever He commands us? Are we proving that we love Him by keeping His words? "By their fruits ye shall know them," He says. "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven."



The Vendor.

(From a painting by Miss Farncomb, exhibited at the Western Fair, London, Ontario.)

In order to keep the river open to navigation.—Onward.

If a man love Me, he will keep My words.—S. John xiv, 23.

Among the many ways of their own that the Japanese have for doing things is their system of pruning and training fruit trees. The system is called "tana," and consists in training the branches overhead on trelliswork, made of bamboo or wire, supported on wooden posts about five and a half feet high. This offers advantages in gathering the fruit, and not only serves to protect the trees against wind and storms, but is said to

We can easily understand how men can look up to God as a Master, or even as a Father; but it is not so easy to understand how we can claim to be His friend. He is our Friend, always showering kindnesses upon us, but we are so infinitely beneath Him that our friendship seems scarcely worth offering. There is usually some equality between friends, and there can be no equality between us and God. The absence of equality is

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Let us be honest in this matter. Are we satisfied to "call" ourselves Christians, only, or is our everyday life really lived under the direction of our Captain?

Yesterday evening a young man called to see me—one of "The Advocate" readers—who is preparing to go out to Africa as a missionary. I never saw him before, but I feel sure that he is one of the men to whom Christ has spoken, saying: "I have called you friends."

This morning I received a letter from another of our readers, enclosing a dollar for some needy child—which I have already passed on to a mother who has been in bed for many months, suffering from incurable disease, and who has the burden of poverty as well as sickness to bear. She told me to thank her unknown friend for the gift, which will help to provide needed clothing for her young children. I don't know the name of my correspondent, but I am sure Christ has called her "friend."

In her letter she reminded me that, "in the sweet by-and-by," I shall have the great pleasure of shaking hands with many who, week by week, meet me in spirit in our special corner of the Ingle Nook. All the friends of Christ are—or should be—one in spirit with His other friends. Is it surprising that I enjoyed shaking hands with the bright-faced young soldier of the Cross who is going to carry light to the Dark Continent?

To-day I saw a poor woman on the street-car hold out her ticket persistently to a conductor who did not notice her in the crowd. He passed her several times, but at last she attracted his attention, and was able to pay for her ride. Most people seem to think there is no dishonesty in "stealing" a ride on a car, or at least accepting it as an unintentional gift from the Company. But Christ's command is: "Render to all their due;" and that shabbily-dressed woman—who looked pale and overworked—evidently thought it was better to "keep His word" than to save a street-car fare. I feel sure He will own her as one of His "friends" before His Father and the angels.

The friends of Christ are the people who do whatsoever He commands, not only on Sunday, but every day in the week, but His commands are not the same to all. Everyone is not told to go to Africa; everyone is not sent out to preach and teach.

The man of business can show his friendship for Christ by honesty in all his dealings, and kindness towards his employees. The farmer can be thoughtful and considerate at home, and obliging to his neighbors. We all are commanded to be truthful and honorable, paying our debts as promptly as possible, and accepting hardships without making a fuss. We are soldiers of the "Cross," and followers of the "Crucified"; and yet we shrink back in cowardly fear when a real cross is offered to us. We belong to the Great Army of Christ, an Army which contains a great multitude of heroes and martyrs—how ashamed we ought to be of our complaints and groans over trifling pains and troubles!

The King is our friend—but how can we presume to offer our friendship to the King of kings? He saw the difficulty, and desired our friendship so much that He became a village carpenter. Can we refuse our friendship when He holds out toil-hardened hands to clasp ours? We have everything to gain from fellowship with One so holy and so loving. Listen!

"Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
 Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have toiled and found it good.
 They who tread the path of labor, follow where My feet have trod;
 They who work without complaining, do the holy Will of God."

Those who do whatsoever He commands are the friends of Christ.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The weariness and sadness of life comes from persistently closing our eyes to its greatness. There is no life so poor as that which, through too close a grasp of visible things, has lost all conscious hold upon unseen realities. Lifted into the atmosphere of infinite Greatness, the soul itself grows great; unfolded within the Perfect Love, the life itself becomes love.—Lucy Larcom.

The Beaver Circle

Our Junior Beavers.

Puggins and Poppett.

By Robert Seaver.

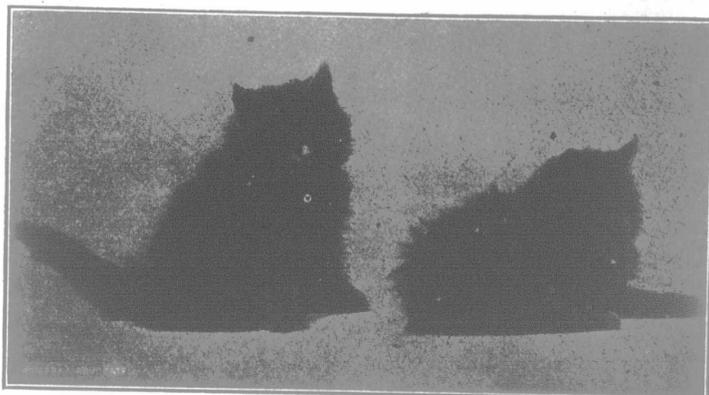
"Well, well, what's the matter, Tiddle Toddle Toddlekins?" said big brother Dick, as he saw his small sister sitting in the big armchair, looking very disconsolate.

"O Dick," said the little girl, whose name was really Gertrude, but who was called "Trudie" for short, and "Tiddle Toddle Toddlekins" when Dick wanted

kitty's mouth. He then pressed the rubber end of the dropper, and kitty tasted the warm milk in her mouth. How she did claw and struggle to get more milk!

Trudie held her in her arms and Dick fed her milk until she was satisfied. Then Trudie put her back in the box, and the other kitten was fed in the same way. Trudie fed them milk in this way for several days, until they learned to drink milk out of a saucer.

The kittens are sleek, grown-up cats now, and well able to take care of themselves. They have forgotten all about how they used to take milk out of a medicine-dropper, but Trudie has not forgotten, and she thinks Dick is



Puggins and Poppett.

to tease a little, "I'm so worried about Puggins and Poppett, the little kittens Mrs. Spencer gave me. Their mother died, and the poor little things are too young to drink milk themselves. We must find some way to feed them, but I've tried all sorts of things, and I can't teach them to drink. They are getting so thin I don't know what to do."

Dick thought a minute, and then he said, "Come on, Trudie; I know the very thing." He ran up-stairs to his room, and pretty soon came back with something in his hand. "Now," he said, "come out where the kittens are, and let's see if I can get them to drink."

the nicest brother in the world. I rather think that Puggins and Poppett think so, too.—Youth's Companion.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Hello Puck and Beavers,—Here I come back to your dear Circle. We are pretty busy at school now, but I must take time to write to this dear Circle. Our teacher is very nice; his name is Mr. Wickham. He took some of his scholars down to Harrison's Park on Friday afternoon. He shows us how to play games. The games we generally play are hide-and-go-seek, tag, clap in and clap out, and a great many others.



Surely Prizewinners.

First they went to the kitchen and heated a cup of milk, not really hot, but just nice and warm. Then Dick and Trudie went out to the shed, where the two little motherless kittens were in their box. Really, they were very thin, for, as Trudie said, they had eaten nothing for two days. Dick took one of the kittens up, and then Trudie saw that what he had in his hand was a nice, new, clean fountainpen filler or medicine-dropper. He filled the dropper with the warm milk and put one end in

The railway track runs through our farm. We have nine head of cattle and three horses and two colts. One is called Dora and Jack. We have not many pigs. I think I will close, and leave some room for the rest of the Beavers. Bye-bye.

Owen Sound, Ont. CLARA CLARK.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advo-

cate" for a number of years, and I like reading the Beaver Circle letters very much. I go to school every day. We live only a half a mile from school. We had a little concert. Our teacher gave us prizes. I got two, one for being head of my class, the other for not missing a day all year. I am taking music lessons. I am learning to bake. I baked a cake and took it to the picnic. I must close.

Cheesley, Ont. FREEDA MANERY.
 (Age 8, Book III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written to your Circle before, so I won't write a very long letter. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The cat's name is Fuzzy. The dog's name is Collie. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. I like reading the Beavers' letters very much. I am eight years old. I am in the senior second class at school. As my letter is getting long, I will close.

Sparta, Ont. EDNA SMITH.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write to the Circle. I never wrote before, so I hope it escapes the w.-p.-b. My father started to take "The Farmer's Advocate" this spring. I like to read the letters in the Beaver Circle. I go to school every day. I have gone to school three years. I guess I will write some riddles.

What goes round the house and round the house, and peeps in every hole?
 Ans.—The sun.

What is it has eyes and can't see?
 Ans.—A potato.

What has an ear and can't hear?
 Ans.—Corn.

What is the funniest animal in the world?
 Ans.—A poet, because his tale comes out of his head.

HUGH C. BLAIR.
 Westfield P. O., Ont., Can.
 (Age 9, Book Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have ever written to your Circle. I like to read the letters of the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember. I have one sister and two brothers. I have to walk one mile to school. I love my teacher, Miss Johnston, very dearly. I have lots of pets, a little colt, a rabbit, calf, chickens, turkeys. All my pets follow me everywhere. I have two kittens. I must not leave them out, or if they hear they might feel bad. I would like some one of the Beavers about my age to correspond with me.

Yours truly,
 ANELLA E. WIGLE.
 Ruthven, Ont., R. R. No. 1.
 (Age 9, Jr. II. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for eighteen years. I like to read the Beaver Circle. I have one brother and one sister. I go to school nearly every day. My teacher's name is Miss McLachlin. There are twenty-one pupils going to our school. I have two miles and a half to walk to school. I live on a two-hundred acre farm. We have eleven horses and twenty-six head of cattle. We have a litter-carrier in our stables, and it is very handy. For pets I have two dogs and a kitten. As this is my first letter I will not make it too long. I will close with a riddle.

What song has no words?
 Ans.—The song the teakettle sings.

KENNETH GORDON.
 Southwold, Ont. (Age 11.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father gets "The Farmer's Advocate", and I like reading the Beaver Circle very much. As this is my first letter I will not make it too long. As my father is not a farmer, I cannot tell much about the farm. My father is a printer. But I know a little about farming. I was to Picton the other year where my uncle owned a farm. I saw the binders, the mowers, the threshers and other machinery. I will close with a riddle.

There's a little brown house; in that brown house is a white house; in that white house is a pool.

I will give the answer next time I write.

ROLAND G. BARRET.
 Newfoundland. (Age 8.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote to your Circle once before, but as I did not see my letter in print I thought I would write again. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and would not like to be without it now. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets I have three little kittens and one old cat. I like to hear the little birds sing. One time I caught a tame canary. I will close with a few riddles.

What is blacker than a crow? Ans.—Its feathers.

Why are cannons like cigars? Ans.—Because they have mouth-pieces.

Your friend,

MARY GILMAR.

New Hamburg, Ont., R. R. No. 1.
(Age 10.)

Dear Puck,—I think it is very interesting to read the Beavers' letters, so I thought I would try and make it interesting for somebody else. I live in a brick house in a valley. This valley is called Pleasant Valley, and I think it is well named. I was down on the Ottawa River camping for a couple of days this year, and had a lovely time there. There were rapids not far from us. We could hear them roaring all the time. There was a lovely place to swing, and I hated to leave it.

Westmeath, Ont. J. C. WRIGHT.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written to the Beaver Circle before, but as I am visiting at my uncle's, and he takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much.

I am only at my uncle's for the holidays. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, and grows a large quantity of fall wheat, which is a famous crop this year.

I am eleven years old and I am in the third class at school. I received a certificate for regular attendance this year.

I have a brother who is going to get married this fall to a very popular school teacher. He owns a magnificent residence in Rosedale.

As this is my first time, I will now close, hoping to see this in print.

Dundalk. WILLIE GARDNER.

My uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over five years, and I like it very well. I have a little dog and its name is Bun; we are going to teach him to go for the cows. We have five cows. We have a little pony called Jess. I go to school every day. I live on the farm. I have one sister older than myself, and a brother too. I have some fun playing with my pet cat. We have over 60 chickens. I feed them. We have six horses. Two are mine. I think I will close.

FLORENCE BURNS.

(Age 10, Sr. II.)

RIDDLES.

What goes round the house and leaves one track? Ans.—A wheelbarrow. Sent by Verna Moss.

Why is a schoolmaster like a shoe-black? Ans.—Because he polishes the understanding of people. Sent by Ethel Moore.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:—

Name.....
Post Office.....
County.....
Province.....
Number of pattern.....
Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....
Measurement—Waist,..... Bust,.....
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Depart-

ment, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.



7975 Utility Caps, Ladies, Misses and Girls.



7980 Fancy Bertha Collars, One Size. 7648 Fancy Tucked Aprons, One Size.



7910 One-Piece Corset Cover for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. 6163 Teddy's Sack Coat, Trousers and Cap, 12, 16 and 20 inches high.



7925 Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 44 bust. 7896 Gown in Empire Style, 34 to 42 bust.



7940 Plain Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. 7938 Loose Dressing Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.



7985 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 7927 Round Yoke Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. 7978 Girl's Apron, 6 to 12 years. 7893 House Jacket, 34 to 42 bust.



7931 Double-Breasted Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. 7779 Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7239 Boudoir or Breakfast Cap, One Size. 7614 Kimono with Set-In Sleeves, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. 7562 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust. 7636 Two-Piece Skirt with Panier, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7713 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7969 Tucked Blouse,
34 to 42 bust.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Girls, - and Christmas Gifts.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends.—Just a word to the girls first.—to the girls, at least, who expect to leave home soon to go to the city to live. I know there is a great outcry these days about keeping the girls on the farm, and, indeed, when there is "plenty" for all, and the girl can find useful work and interests to occupy her mind, then I think there is no place quite so good or quite so

pleasant. There is no spot on earth where life may look more bright than on a farm, that is where the folk who live there are genuinely interested in country life, and when they make time to "live" instead of just putting in existence in a continual grind.

But we all know that there are times when the girl simply has to leave home,—to make her own living; There is not always enough for all, so what else can she do?—unless, indeed, someone whom

tection, and clean food, and companionship are to be found. In most of these the period during which any girl may stay is usually limited, perhaps, to two years or three, but ample time is given to look about, and form friendships, and find other abiding places that may be suitable.

I was glad to see, in a recent issue of the *Mall and Empire*, a comprehensive article on the girls' homes of Toronto, and so I have culled from it the



A Corner in a Flower Show.

she likes very much happens to come along and offer her a home.—And it isn't so very easy—this leaving home,—is it? There's the homesickness to be thought of, and the sort of fear and bewilderment that new surroundings always bring to the girl who is at all timid or shy, although, of course, there is usually the promise of some pleasant things, too.

Then there is the question of where to stay, and that always means so much;

addresses of these,—on the principle of "passing a good thing on." They may be useful to some of you some day.

First, there is the Elm St. Y. W. C. A., very convenient to the business' section of rushing, hurrying Yonge St., and much patronized by "transients," girls and women in the city for perhaps a few days. There are also many permanent boarders.

Others are:



Gladioli.

(The flowers open out beautifully in water.)

The Frances Willard Home for girls, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at the corner of Yonge and Gerrard Streets.

The Girls' Friendly Society's residential home at 109 Pembroke St.

The Barbara House, in connection with deaconess work in the Methodist Church, on Jarvis St.

Rosary Hall, established by the Roman Catholics on John St.

Georgina House, (Anglican) on Beverley St.

And the new Y. W. C. A. building now in course of construction on St. Patrick St.

Although several of these homes have been established by special religious denominations, creed, so far as we know, is made no barrier against admittance to any of them. The aim of each and all is to help and protect girls.

There are similar organizations in all other cities of Canada. Although we have not a list of these we can, at least, mention the Y. W. C. A. residences in Montreal and Quebec, at both of which we have stayed as "transients."

Another word: Before going into any large city try to make arrangements to accompany some friend who is used to city life and who will see you safely settled: or, if this cannot be done try to have someone whom you know meet you. If this, too, is impossible, then you may be glad to avail yourself of the help of the good women in uniform sent by Christian organizations to see to just such perplexed girls as you. There are one or two of these women at all large railway stations. Whatever you do, if you are nonplussed don't throw yourself wholly upon the mercy of anyone who may offer assistance. You don't know who such people may be nor where they will take you; and, you know, there are many places of danger in every great city. Better ask questions quietly in regard to streets and street-cars—as a rule such questions are courteously answered—then trust to your own ingenuity to take you to your destination. If there is one, get all information at the regular "Information Bureau" in the station.

And now to another topic: Have you begun making your Christmas gifts yet? On another page of this paper you will find a number of patterns for things very suitable for Christmas giving, but one was left out—because the pattern company had forgotten to send us the copperplate "cut," which would enable us to print the picture. However, I will tell you about it here, and give you all particulars so that if you wish to order the patterns (for there are two with the one number) you may do so.

The patterns are for hot water bottle covers and a pair of bed-slippers one size only; and now can you think of a better gift for an invalid or for anyone who suffers from cold feet in bed? The bags may be made of flannel or flannel-ette, or of silk lined with flannel, and may be buttoned in place with straps or drawn up with ribbon. The slippers may be made of elderdown cloth, or of any material equally warm and cosy, herring-boned about the edge and drawn together with ribbon. The pattern is high at the ankles, but the tops may be doubled over if the low effect is liked.

The number?—Oh, yes, 6,151, please do not forget it if you order the set from the pattern department.

Another good idea for Christmas gifts is to pot bulbs in good time, and send them to your friends either in bloom or with the buds forming, veritable bits of cheer amid the storms of December. Get the bulbs now—hyacinthus, tulips, daffodils, narcissi, grape hyacinths, jonquills, polyanthus, narcissi, crocuses, scillas, Chinese sacred lilies, Cuban lilies, star-flowers, ixias, freesias, even lilies-of-the-valley,—what a variety there is! Plant them in pots varying in size to suit the size of the bulbs, then water them and set in the pots away in any rather cool place, or bury them in a trench in the garden, and leave them to throw out roots.

The paper-white and polyanthus narcissi, also the freesias require but about a week of this hibernation, then they may be brought gradually to the living-room, and permitted to grow slowly and steadily.

The Chinese sacred lily and the giant narcissus may be grown in shallow glass vessels of water in which enough pebbles have been placed to afford support for the bulbs; sand will do if preferred. Place at once in a moderately cool place by a window, add water as necessary, and in four or five weeks the flowers should appear. A succession of



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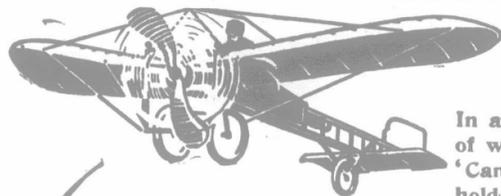
A handy range—truly. The whole front section raises for toasting or broiling. You'd wonder how you ever got along without it. You can regulate the oven to the exact heat with the sliding damper. The oven door is, of course, the drop style—to prevent burning the hands in basting, or trying cakes and pies. The door of the warming closet opens down too, forming a wide shelf for keeping a large dinner warm.

And easy to clean! No black-lead required to get a brilliant polish. The nickel is removable. This beautiful range can be kept spotless with a damp cloth. See this range or write for Booklet: "The Cost of a Range."

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bloom may be secured by planting the bulbs at different times.

All the other bulbs mentioned for forcing need a long time for root growth, seven or eight weeks. If brought up to the light too soon they will put forth a few spindly leaves and fail to flower. Give just enough water during the root-growing period to keep growth steady. After bringing the pots out of cellar or trench keep them in a cool, not too bright place for a time, then remove to the rooms where they are to stay. Good light, with not too much sunlight, is necessary, and too much heat should be guarded against. A cool temperature, plenty of water, and even growth will bring about fine flowers; with too much heat the plants are likely to "choke in the bud."

Try at least a few bulbs this year. If you are at all successful you will be delighted with them. JUNIA.

Re the Pearson Flower Garden Competition.

(By another of the judges.)

How can I possibly describe this most delightful of garden trips! Just think of the pleasure of "doing" gardens, for two whole days.

Reached Toronto by train and was met by Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, who took me to their lovely home on Avenue Road. No invention of modern times gives more pleasure than a beautiful, gliding auto. It makes one quite sure that—"riches have wings," to be swiftly carried through the gaily lighted, tree-bedecked streets of Toronto, without even your street and number on your mind, is an indescribable treat.

Next day, off to the country, in full expectation of many charming surprises. On Dundas Street we met (by appointment) Miss Alderson, who proved to be obliging, unselfish, clever and witty, in fact everything but big, but even this want proved a blessing to three in a seat, (to say nothing about the dog), a beautiful black spaniel, greatly loved by Mr. Pearson, whose only fear is the sight and report of a gun.

In every garden we visited we saw so many points of beauty and could easily imagine what these choice spots would be in April, May and June, before the cruel drought of July curbed their beauty. This would be especially true of the McCullough garden, full of all the lovely early flowers. It was simply full of charm—a fine grape arbor, stately trees beautifully arranged. Everything so restful and homelike. All it lacked was a display of bloom to make it a most charming garden.

Eighty fine red-cheeked turkeys gobbled good afternoon from the back fence of the Fuller's garden. Another proof that pleasant surroundings act as an incentive, not a hindrance to thrift.

One of the pleasant surprises of this first day's trip was a call at "McClaren Castle," a real old stone castle, erected for a bride of some fifty years ago. It is a wonderful relic. Its present value far exceeds its cost at time of building, and then it must have cost a nice fortune. It is built after the Old Country style, of towers and wings. One wing is an especially designed sleeping apartment. Another tower, leads by winding stairs, to the top of the castle. On a clear day Lake Simcoe and Barrie can be clearly seen.

It is built of free stone quarried on their own farm, and is situated on the edge of a fine hardwood grove. A gate at the back of the castle leads to a bush road, a short cut to the next concession. The courtesy of the inmates was quite in keeping with the castle.

A pleasant call at the Kirkwood garden ended this most delightful day of gardens.

Home to the summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson for the night. In the valley below the cottage flows the Credit River. From the banks of the river Caledon Mountain rises, until a height of fifteen hundred feet is reached (above the sea).

Up this very attractive mountain we, (I must confess not all) climbed at the break of the following day. The dog could not come, because there was a "big gun" in the party. It proved a most delightful walk through stretches of young maples, countless in number, swarming with birds, along fern be-

decked paths to its mossy top. Here one has a fine view of this most unique of farms. Seven hundred acres of mountain and fertile vale where the corn grows over twelve feet. The river winds and turns like a thread of silver below.

The second afternoon was calm and bright, a perfect day for gardens. The dog (Chic) was delighted to be allowed to come. He loves a head wind when travelling, shifts his position so as to keep his long, soft curls blown comfortably out of his eyes, and responds to all dog greetings along the road, and it was plainly noticeable that he always had the last word.

On we sped past miles of pleasant farming land. All of a sudden there was a terrible—bang! crack! Being innocent I thought of—suffragettes, Chic (poor dog) thought of guns. Fortunately we were within sight of our next garden.

The really first-prize garden gave me a sensation of joy and surprise. So fresh and thrifty, such a close luscious growth! The young girls who made the garden are to be congratulated.

However, it was in the Cranston garden that a real desire to steal overcame some of the party. Not the lovely Norway spruces, or the flowers, or the grandfather, but baby Cranston proved almost to sweet to be resisted.

We hardly noticed the first puncture, but the second, within smelling distance of supper, was hard. Mr. Pearson rose far above the occasion and recited for our amusement his choicest selections. The patient chauffeur adjusted a new tire.

All aboard: home in a few minutes—
"For dere's no place lak our own place
Don't care de far you're goin'."

This is true as true whers a real
heartfelt welcome is expected.

MRS. D. POTTER.

Seasonable Recipes.

Stuffed Tomatoes:—Select six rather large, firm tomatoes, cut a slice from one end of each, scoop out the inside and fill with dressing made as follows: 1 pint fine breadcrumbs, 1 small onion chopped fine, 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste. Bake until soft.

Scalloped Salsify:—Boil the salsify until tender. Peel and cut in rather thick slices. Grease the bottom of a granite or earthen baking-dish and cover with the slices. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, bits of butter, and a layer of cracker-crumbs. Put on more salsify, more crumbs, and so on until the dish is full, the top layer being of crumbs. Pour on milk enough to cover, and bake.

Graham Griddle Cakes:—2 cups graham flour, one of wheat flour, 2½ cups milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, 2 eggs. Let half the milk come to a boil. Pour it over the graham flour and stir until smooth, then add the cold milk and set away to cool. Mix the other dry ingredients with the wheat flour, and put through the flour sifter. Add with the wellbeaten eggs to the graham flour and milk. Fry like griddle cakes.

Chile Sauce:—To 9 large, ripe tomatoes and 3 green peppers, add one onion chopped fine, 2 cups vinegar, 2 tablespoons sugar and one of salt. Simmer one hour, then add one teaspoon ginger, one of allspice and one of cloves.

Sweet Pickled Pears:—Boil together for 15 minutes, 1 pint cider vinegar and 1½ lbs. granulated sugar. Tie in a small piece of cheesecloth, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon and one saltspoon ground mace and a small piece of ginger-root. Put with the vinegar and boil. Pare the pears and remove the stems, then put into the vinegar as many as will be nicely covered. Let all boil gently until the pears are cooked, then drain off the vinegar. Put the pears into jars, reheat the vinegar and pour over. Seal.

Southern Cornmeal Cake:—Pour 1 pint boiling water over 1 cup cornmeal and boil five minutes, stirring all the time. Add 1 teaspoon melted butter, 2 beaten eggs, 1 cup water, 1 cup milk, and 1 teaspoon salt. Pour into a greased dish and bake half an hour in a slow oven. Leave in the dish and

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serve with a spoon. This is very highly recommended.

Corn Bread:—Put 1 pint cornmeal into a bowl; add 2 tablespoons bread-crumbs, 2 tablespoons brown sugar, and 3 tablespoons flour. Next put in 2 tablespoons butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint scalded milk. Beat up well, then add another $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cold milk and 2 even teaspoons baking powder, a small teaspoon salt and 2 well-beaten eggs. Pour into greased gem pans and bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes.

Pumpkin Pies:—Press one pint stewed pumpkin through a fine colander, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints new milk, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, juice of half a lemon, a little grated nutmeg (about half a small nutmeg) $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger and one of cinnamon. Fill pastry and bake.

Stuffed Eggplant:—Cut the eggplant fruit in halves without peeling, and cook in boiling salted water for 15 minutes. Remove the pulp, chop it and mix with 1 cup stale breadcrumbs. Season with salt, pepper, butter and onion juice. Cook 5 minutes, cool, add one beaten egg, and fill the shells again. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake 25 minutes.

Cabbage and Tomatoes:—Boil a small cabbage, drain well and cut up fine, then put it into a deep baking-dish. Add 1 cup grated cheese, 1 sliced tomato, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter. Bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven.

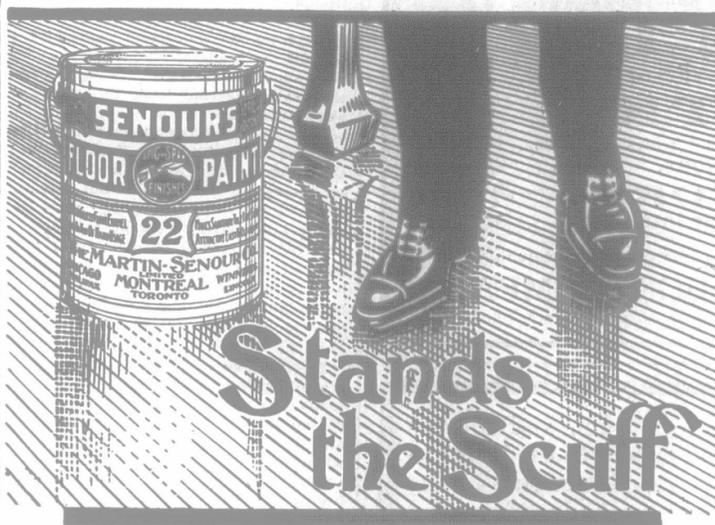
Ripe Cucumber Catsup:—Select large, ripe cucumbers, pare, remove the seeds, and grate. Drain well, mix 1 quart of the pulp with 1 pint vinegar, 2 teaspoons salt, 4 tablespoons grated horseradish, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cayenne pepper. Bottle, and seal.

Ripe Tomato Catsup:—Cook 1 gallon peeled, ripe tomatoes, until soft. Add 1 cup vinegar, 1 heaping tablespoon sugar, salt, and cayenne pepper to taste. Put into a muslin bag 1 tablespoon mustard seed, 1 tablespoon whole allspice, 1 tablespoon whole cloves. Drop this into the catsup, boil all for 15 minutes, then remove the bag. Bottle, and seal.

Snow Apples:—Core apples, pare them, and bake until soft. Fill the centers, when cold, with marmalade, then cover the apples with a meringue of two egg-whites beaten with a little sugar, and flavored with lemon extract. Brown lightly in the oven, and serve at once.

Apple Porcupine:—Core large, ripe apples, fill with cinnamon and sugar, and bake. Chill the whites of two eggs and whip them stiff, adding one cup sugar, and the grated pulp of one raw apple. When the mixture is thick and white, coat the cold, baked apples thickly with it, stud each apple with split, blanched almonds, put in endwise, and serve at once.

Summer Plum Pudding:—Simmer plum pulp, sweetened and spiced with a little cinnamon, mace, and cloves, until thick, then add to each pint one tablespoon dissolved gelatine. Beat until cooled. Now pour one cup boiling water over three tablespoons cornstarch, blended



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with a little cold water, and cook until transparent, adding three tablespoons sugar, a pinch of salt, and a bit of lemon. Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. Pour alternate layers of plum pulp and the cornstarch into a mould. When cold, unmould, and garnish with whipped cream.

Vegetable Marrow:—Wipe the marrow, cut it in half or quarters, according to size, then place as much as is needed in a steamer, and steam until soft. About three-quarters of an hour will be required. Now remove the seedy part, scrape out the pulp into a vegetable-dish, and add butter, pepper, and salt, to taste. This method is also excellent for Hubbard squash. If preferred, the vegetable may be baked instead of steamed.

Tomato Souffle:—Put one-half cup tomato pulp into a saucepan, add one tablespoon butter, and a pinch of powdered thyme if you have it, and let come to a boil. Mix one tablespoon flour with two tablespoons cream, and stir in. Stir over the fire for four minutes, then add one tablespoon grated cheese, salt and red pepper to season, and drop in gradually the beaten yolks of two eggs. Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Next put the mixture into buttered earthenware dishes, and bake for ten minutes.

Brown Tomato Sauce:—Melt one-quarter cup butter, and cook in it two slices of onion, two slices of carrot, and two leaves of parsley, until the butter is well browned. Add one-third cup flour, and cook, stirring constantly, until the flour is browned, then add a cup of stewed and strained tomato, one cup boiling water in which a tablespoonful of beef extract or gravy has been blended, and salt and red pepper to season. Stir until smooth, and boiling, then strain, and serve.

Cream Horseradish Sauce:—Take one-half cup thick, sour cream, and beat it well. Add seasoning of salt and sugar, and beat in one-half cup grated horseradish. Excellent, when served with cold ham.

Apple Ginger:—Peel two ounces of green ginger-root and chop it fine. Grate the yellow rind of four lemons and extract the juice, discarding the seeds. Make a syrup of four pounds sugar and one pint water; add to it the ginger, the lemon rind, and juice and five pounds pared and cored apples, chopped fine. Let simmer, stirring occasionally, for about an hour, or until like marmalade. Store as jelly.

Apple and Brown Bread Pudding:—Use Boston brown bread, or Graham bread. Mix two-thirds cup finely-chopped suet with two cups bread crumbs. Add two cups apples, pared, cored, and chopped fine, one-half teaspoon salt, one cup raisins seeded, cut in pieces and dredged with flour, and one-half teaspoon ginger or mace. Beat one egg, add a cup of milk to it, and stir into the dry ingredients. Steam in a buttered mould about two and one-half hours. Serve

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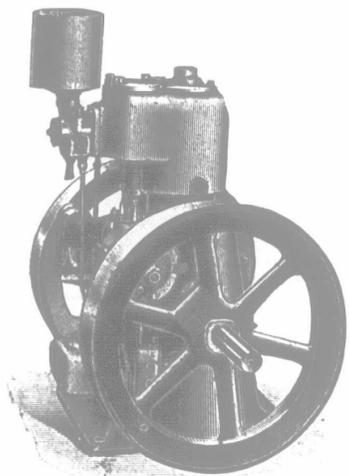
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No babbitt metal to wear and run out.

In a word, the best quality engine at the fair.

Well—we guarantee the Lister as good an engine as the Melotte is a cream separator. We can't say more.

hot, with creamy sauce, made as follows: Boil one cup sugar and one-half cup water until it makes a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Then pour the syrup in a fine stream on to the beaten white of an egg, and beat until very cold. Last of all, fold in one cup double cream beaten stiff and flavored with vanilla. This is a Boston Cooking School recipe.

(Continued on page 1765.)

In a Runaway Airship.

Ordinarily, nobody would take George M. Gay for a tamer of wild balloons. He is twenty years old, weighs 119 pounds, and has a build that is anything but athletic. But as runty little men are sometimes known to thrash professional heavy-weight pugilists in rough-and-tumble fights, so do persons of slight physique perform wonderful feats in moments of great peril—and Gay happens to be listed in the class since an unexpected adventure he had the evening of July 5th with a rudderless dirigible. Gay, a Norwalk (Ohio) boy, went to Edgewater, just across North River from New York City, to learn aviation under Frank Goodale, who for two or three years has been making flights from an amusement park atop the Palisades. He was helping Goodale install an engine in an old aircraft when the inflated gas-bag pulled loose from its moorings, carrying Gay with it. Goodale, who knows a whole lot about dirigibles, thought Gay's chances of getting back to earth alive were about one to a hundred; but the boy is back on the Palisades, where a reporter for the New York World got the story of the flight in the form of an interview. Gay did not seem to think there was anything remarkable about his adventure except the fact, that he lived through it, and in order to get from him the particulars the reporter had to ask a good many leading questions, but in the end the two of them made a lovely narrative of it. Here it is:

'Y' can take it from me, that being a travelling companion for a runaway balloon once is enough. When she isn't taking a peep at Mars or jumping over steamboats, she's trying to feed you with hydrogen gas—which is not to be confused in any way with laughing-gas.

You hug her and she sighs a gassy sigh. You let go and she turns a somersault. Then you get mad and she flops around your neck. And while you're hanging on by your ear trying to persuade her to behave, she flirts with some passing breeze, whirls around a few hundred times in a minute, coughs a little hydrogen cough and stands on her head.

It's nothing at all for her to jump a couple of thousand feet into the air and shake herself—and incidentally you. And all the time your arms are around her neck and you're hugging her like she was your best girl 'stead of an ornery runaway balloon with no more sense than to start for foreign parts without an engine or rudder, and without even stopping to say good-by.

Gee! There was nothing interesting about that trip. The balloon just ran away and turned somersaults and jumped 10,000 feet in the air and dived into Long Island Sound about fifteen times with me hanging on to her—and that's all there was to it—except that hydrogen gas is good for a headache. I've got one yet.

Yes, I did nearly fall off a couple of times when she turned bottom-side-up, and it really did whirl around so fast now and then that I was dizzy, and breathing the gas made me sick. And, yes, I let go of her two miles out in Long Island Sound, and I'm not much of a swimmer. But it wasn't exciting—it was just bothersome to think that I was going to lose a \$1,500 balloon and couldn't make a regular flight again for quite a while.

Oh, yes, I nearly drowned. But, as I didn't, I can't see how you can get a story from that. Of course if that motor-boat hadn't been quite so fast they'd 'a' been dragging for me to-day. But they aren't. So what's in it?

Well, if people are such chumps that they're interested in balloons, I'll tell you all about it.

Between six and seven o'clock Saturday night we were seeing if the balloon

would carry a 65-pound engine. While we were ballasting it off four or five or six fellows were hanging on to it. We'd take off a bit of ballast and then let it float for a minute or two.

Well, it was floating like that when along comes a gust of wind and bing! away she goes over the cliff. Now there's a cascade of air pouring over that cliff into the river, and the old balloon shot right down those air rapids toward the house-tops and standpipes that's the top of the town of Edgewater.

I wasn't keen on landing in a chimney, so I tossed over a bag of ballast weighing about twenty pounds. Nothing doing. So I threw over two more as quickly as I could.

You know the cool air near the river condenses the gas. Aviators say water draws a balloon. Well, the water drew me all right, so I crossed the river between 100 and 50 feet up.

And, say! If you've ever ridden on a merry-go-round you may realize something of what was happening to me. The cigar-shaped bag whirled around like a top. It spun and spun until I thought my head would split. At the same time the cordage that supports the bamboo framework was popping for all the world like a bunch of toy firecrackers. I just grabbed the neck of the bag and hung on."

Gay says as he passed over Harlem he seemed to be in a mountain of warm air, which affected the gas so that before he had crossed the northern end of Manhattan, the balloon climbed to an altitude of something like 10,000, according to Gay. Goodale, watching from the Palisades, guesses the height to be 8,000 feet. The story goes on:

Up that high there was no whirling, so I decided to let some gas out and get nearer earth. To do that, I had to open the neck of the bag and then crawl to one end of the framework so as to point the neck upward and give the gas a chance. I did that, and just when I'd got the framework tilted straight up and down, the darn thing turned a somersault and left me hanging on the underside of the framework.

I was mad. It made me madder when we dropt like a brick to within a short distance of the ground over a golf course. They tell me it was on City Island. Anyhow, there I was hanging by my teeth and trying to shinny back to the middle of the framework, and there was those boob golfers laughing and cheering. They thought I was doing circus stunts for their benefit.

At last I got back to the middle of the framework hugged the neck, and hung on. Well, that was fine, especially as it was raining all this time and I was soaked to the skin. Added to which fact, so much gas had escaped that the folds of the bag hung around me like a wet jellyfish.

And did you ever by any chance smell hydrogen gas? Well, that's what I was breathing. I was living on it. My face was right plumb in the neck of the bag. It made me sick—sick and lonesome.

Every now and then I'd let go of the neck and then, bing! over the framework would go and I'd hang by my teeth. Most of the supporting strands at one end had busted, and when that old bag would kick up like a frisky nag and leap a couple of hundred feet or so into the air, me hanging by the bottom-side of the framework, it must've been a great spectacle. Anyhow, everybody that saw me cheered their heads off.

I'd yell for help and they'd cheer. I'll bet I've got a great rep as an aerial acrobatist up around City Island.

Then suddenly I saw a lighthouse (Execution Light) dead ahead. The balloon shied about a hundred feet and we rushed by it at that distance. I was 200 feet up now, and could see people playing golf on the grounds of Castle-gould beneath. Again I yelled for help, and all they did was wave and cheer.

The old balloon was ripping things up right then. She kyooted 200 yards over the Sound and shot-the-chutes into the water, going about fifty miles an hour. I must've gone under ten feet.

Then she bounced up again, jumped about an eighth of a mile, and dove into the water—me with her, of course. At a conservative estimate she jumped fifteen times in the two miles that I

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stayed with her. She'd hit the water, shoot fifty feet into the air and then duck again.

On one of these jumps she cleared the bow of the Sagamore of the Montauk Steamship Company. The decks were black with excursionists. They could see something was wrong and the captain dropt a boat over the side.

Well, hopping fifty feet into the air and ducking ten feet under water between hops is tiresome business. At about the fifteenth duck I let go and turned over on my back. That balloon just took one jump 3,000 feet or so straight up and then beat it due east. It ought to be in London by this time.

I'm not much of a swimmer, and after I'd floated for ten minutes or so I began to have a tough time of it. I was about ready to give up, when I heard a motor-boat puffing close at hand. The Donnellys grabbed me as I was trying to remember all the things I'd heard about drowning being an easy death. I couldn't wiggle. They had to haul me into their boat bodily.

If that motor-boat hadn't been as fast as it was they'd have been out there dragging for me. But we aviators always get back somehow or other.

—Literary Digest.

News of the Week

Parliament may be called on November 20th.

The first through train on the new Canadian Northern line, between Toronto and Ottawa, arrived in Ottawa on October 8rd.

President Wilson signed the Democratic Tariff Bill on October 8rd.

Water was let into the Culebra cut, from the Gatun Lake, for the first time, on October 1st, and is slowly filling the great channel.

The Mont Dor tunnel, between France and Switzerland, which has been under construction for three years, was pierced on October 2nd. It is over three miles long.

A young American physician, Dr. Lewis Hart Marks, who is studying in Germany, claims to have found a cure for blood-poisoning of bacterial origin.

Sir Frederick Treves announced at the Radium Institute in London, on October 2nd, that it has been discovered that radium constantly exudes a gas which has the properties of pure radium. This gas is being collected, and, it is hoped from the experiments of the last year, will be of great use in the cure of cancer.

Ambition.

(By A. W. Sylvester, M. D.)

I wish no niche within the hall of fame,
No monument of bronze or crumbling stone;
No fickle populace to shout my name,
No arch triumphant—crown or throne.
But be it said, when I have reached the end
Of life's rough road: "He seemed
to try
To make each bird and beast a loving friend—
The flowers nodded as he passed them by,
And children welcomed him to join their play;
For those who laughed he multiplied the cheer;
He had for those who toiled, a helping way,
For those who mourned, a sympathizing tear."

PREFERS A HORSE.

Mrs. Flynn—"They do be after sayin's that old man Killy has got locomother ataxy."

Mr. Flynn—"Well, he's got the money to run waa av thim if he wants ter, but fer my part, I'd rayther have a good horse anny day."

She was One Third Right.

The young woman would have amused anybody but the librarian; but the librarian only looked bored. She tripped in and vigorously poked over the card index for a moment. Then she walked to the desk, and murmured:

"Won't you please get a book called 'Here and There' for me? I can't find it anywhere."

The clerk ran a practiced finger through the files.

"There doesn't seem to be such a book here," she said. "Who is the author?"

"I don't know," said the girl. "But I'm going to the country for the summer, and a friend told me to read it—said it was all about nature, you know. No such book, you say? Well, now, maybe it was 'Up and Down.' Look for that, please."

The librarian searched the files without success.

"It's awfully funny!" exclaimed the girl. "Perhaps it's named 'In and Out.' Won't you please look for that?"

Again the index cards were patiently run through.

"There's no such book here," she said again.

"It's awfully funny," said the girl. "O, I know now what it must have been! Look for 'Back and Forth.'"

The weary woman was making a vain search for 'Back and Forth,' when another clerk, who had overheard part of the conversation, returned from the book shelves.

"This is the book you want, I think," she said, handing the girl a volume. It was John Burrough's "Far and Near." She had not quite forgotten the title. She got the "and" right.—East and West.

It Couldn't be Done.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, But he with a chuckle replied, That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one

Who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done—and he did it!

Somebody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that—

At least, no one ever has done it"; But he took off his coat, and he took off his hat,

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.

With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,

Without any doubting or quiddit, He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done—and he did it!

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,

There are thousands to prophesy failure;

There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your hat and go to it, Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing

That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it. —Edgar A. Guest, in Onward.

A writer in the Wide World Magazine says that the most curious sight he saw at Cairo was men ironing clothes with their feet! The men were employed in the native tailoring establishments. Except for the long handle, the irons were shaped like the ordinary flat-iron, only larger. A solid block of wood rested on the top of the iron, and on this the men placed one foot, guiding the iron in the desired direction by means of the handle. For the sake of convenience, ironing-boards were raised only a few inches from the ground, and, however strange the method may seem to us, the work was done very well and very expeditiously.

"Does my boy," inquired the parent, "seem to have any natural bent in any one direction?" "Yes, sir," said the teacher. "He gives every indication of being a captain of industry some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."

How About Your Wife?

Nearly every day one hears of some new device for eliminating confusion, waste of time and misdirected energy in a business office.

How would you feel by 5 o'clock if you had done your day's work without a phone, a typewriter and a filing system? When you got home you would feel just as tired and worried as your wife looks if she hasn't the advantage of business system in the kitchen.

See to it that she has a Look for the Trade Mark



Registered to eliminate confusion, waste of time and misdirected energy. It will save her more steps than you know of, and just half-up her trouble and work. What's more, it will improve the kitchen, simplify the cooking and soon save its cost. A Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet is the best "filing system" for the kitchen. Send for our Booklet "D," and let your wife choose the one she likes best. She will more than appreciate it, and wonder how she ever got along before without one.



THE KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET CO., Ltd. Hanover - - Ontario

FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL LIVE STOCK HORTICULTURAL AND DAIRY SHOW

EXHIBITION PARK, TORONTO

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The most comprehensive exhibition of live stock, poultry, dogs, fancy bred stock, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and farm products ever held in Canada.

\$30,000 in Prizes

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A. P. WESTERVELT, Manager TORONTO (Phone Adelaide 3303).

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IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK

The tariff bill is now a law, providing for free live stock into the United States. Keep posted on American prices. The duty off ALL live stock offers you another market. Buffalo is the high American market. Buffalo is the high American market. Big eastern and local demand and strong outlet for all kinds of live stock. THE BUFFALO DAILY LIVE STOCK RECORD is the official live stock market paper. Full reports of daily transactions. Order it now. \$3.00 a year; \$1.75 six months; \$1.00 three months. Address, Buffalo Daily Live Stock Record, Live Stock Exchange, East Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPORTANT

It Pays to Use HARAB FERTILIZERS

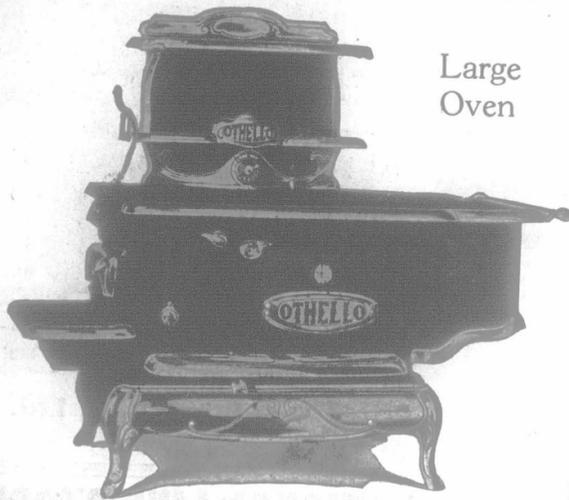
The Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Pen of Buttercups and Ancona cockerels, sired by New York winners. Herbert Taylor, Wingham, Ont.

"OTHELLO"
The last word in stove building.
The Wonder Worker



Large
Oven

"Treasure"
Stoves and Ranges

You do not take any risk in buying one of these stoves. They are backed up by 75 years of stove building. Absolutely guaranteed. Made from the very best pig iron (no scrap used). Heavy nickle plate (detachable).

For sale in every locality.
Ask your dealer for them.

The D. Moore Company
LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

"ART TREASURE"
Double Heater Base Burner with oven.
Will bake as good as a range.



Some Signs of Gentlefolk.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson said: "Shut me up in a dark room with a mixed multitude, and I can pick out the gentlefolks by their voices."

In the compass of every voice there are three registers—the middle, or throat; the lower, or chest; and the upper, or head, register. The use of the middle pitch for talking is very desirable, but the voice should be trained to slide up and down, varying with emotions, low when the mood inclines toward seriousness and higher when it becomes tinged with excitement. An interesting speaker constantly changes his pitch, but with ease and skill, and the greater range one has the more certain he is to get and retain the pleased attention of listeners. Our high-pitched strident voices are sharply criticized, and it is quite within our power to change them.

When we see a girl who laughs and talks loudly in public places we put a severe strain upon our charity and judgment not to think her vulgar.

What can be more cruel to a sensitive soul than to be conscious that you are wondering "how it happened"?

A noted cripple once said that he always gauged his friends by the degrees in which they reminded him of his deformity. A well-bred lady or gentleman will never apparently notice any defect or deformity in another, or remind him even indirectly of his misfortune; but they will try to make him forget it. Never to notice or speak of that which can possibly give pain or embarrassment to another is the test of good breeding. We often see people in the cars and on the streets stare at the deformities, physical defects and deficiencies of unfortunates in a manner which almost brings tears to our eyes.

Horace Mann says: "If there is a boy in school who has a clubfoot don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about clothes within his hearing. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."—Our Young Folks.

FORCE OF HABIT.

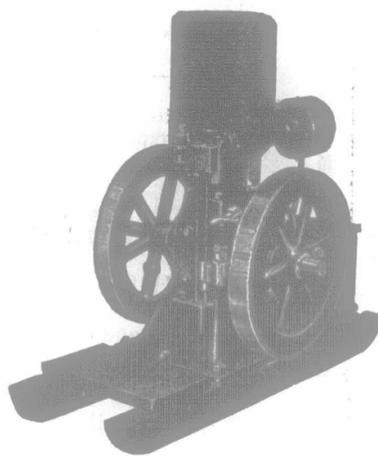
"Something I can do for you, sir?" said the floor-walker to a man anxiously walking up and down every aisle in the big store.

"Well, yes," answered the man. "I seem to have lost my wife."

"Third floor, third aisle," said the floor-walker. "You'll find a full line of mourning goods there."

Says Pat—"Did you have any luck at all in the Derby this year?"

Says Mike—"I believe I did, though I don't know for right yet. I backed a horse at twenty to one, but faith he never came in till a quarter of six."



**THE POPULAR
London
Engine**

Can be operated with satisfaction with no experience.

London Engines are shipped complete ready to run.

Quality at a low price.

Do more work for the same amount of fuel.

Guaranteed against freezing in vertical type. Sizes: 1½, 2½, 3½ and 4½ H.-P. Other sizes: 8 and 12 H.-P. horizontal.

London Gas Power Co., Limited

Ask for catalogue No. 18.

London, Canada

THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR

The Product of Experiment and Experience



In the manufacture of the Premier Separator special attention has been given to the following features:

- (1) Efficiency in skimming,
- (2) Quality of material,
- (3) Simplicity of construction,

with the result that the Premier is the most efficient and durable separator in the market to-day and is the easiest to operate.

A glance at our collection of testimonials will prove the all-round satisfaction which this machine is giving; a post card will bring you same. Write at once.

The Premier Cream Separator Company
St. John Toronto Winnipeg

He had been a bachelor for many years, but finally married. After several years, his wife said one evening:

"You do not speak as affectionately to me as you used to, dear. I fear you have ceased to love me."

"Ceased to love you!" growled the husband. "There you go again. Ceased

to love you! why, I love you more than life itself! Now, will you shut up and let me read the paper?"

"What made the canoe tip over?"

"Cholly carelessly placed his pipe in one side of his mouth."

Seven Modern Wonders.

Taking the consensus of opinion among noted scientists of Europe and America, Popular Mechanics has compiled a list of the seven modern wonders of the world. When Antipater wrote his guide-book of antiquity two centuries before Christ, he fixed upon seven wonders which have come down in history to the present time, as follows:

The Pyramids of Egypt; the Pharos of Alexandria; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Statue of Jupiter by Phidias; the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, at Halicarnassus, and the Colossus of Rhodes. One thousand letters were sent out enclosing a list of fifty-six subjects of mechanical and scientific achievements. The letters requested the learned men to mark the seven which, in their opinion, were the greatest wonders of modern times. The ballots on the highest seven items stood this way: Wireless telegraphy, 244 votes; telephone, 185; aeroplane, 167; radium, 165; anti-septics and antitoxins, 140; spectrum analysis, 126; X-ray, 111. The three next highest achievements received this vote: Panama Canal 100; anaesthesia, 94; synthetic chemistry, 81. Maxim, Marconi, Alexander Graham Bell, Mme. Curie, Edison, Steinmetz, Albert Zahn, R. W. Wood, David Todd, D. E. E. Hyde, members of the French Academy of Scientists, of the Royal Society of London, the American Academy, and the Great German Universities, are represented.

Persistence that Won.

The Scientific American relates the following story of a determined blacksmith who won success by determined and intelligent effort:

"I am a blacksmith from Canada," he said. "I hammered this out on the anvil. It is going to be used instead of ordinary leather collars." It weighed forty pounds.

"How is a horse to carry this load around his neck and draw a heavy load as well?" he was asked.

"This is a little heavier than it need be," he explained. "It will be all right."

An effort was made to dissuade him from wasting money on a horse-collar that weighed forty pounds, but he was sure of his ground. Six months later the Canadian returned with another collar, an improvement on the original, and which weighed but fifteen pounds. Three times the man came back. Each time he brought with him a new metal collar, lighter and better than its predecessor.

Now, almost every fire-engine horse and omnibus horse in this country and in Europe wears what is known as the stamped-up metal collar. From forty pounds, the Canadian had reduced its weight to almost as many ounces. He has given up blacksmithing and lives in luxury in London.

Get Your Order in Quickly FOR OUR **LUMBERSOLE WOOD SOLE BOOTS**

"Warmly Lined"
All Sizes for
**MEN
WOMEN
YOUTHS
OR
GIRLS**



All Sizes
\$1.75
Same Price Delivered Free
Now we are doing those clogs at Old Prices although Leather has advanced Tremendously. As we pay freight, send for 2 pair or more at a time, or price must go up.
Ask Your Dealer to Stock Them
Note Our New Address.
The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
263 Talbot Avenue, Winnipeg

PLAYTIME MAKES LIFE EASIER

To lessen household drudgery and make life easier for housewives is the basis on which our establishment is founded, and the growth of our business is due entirely to the fact that we have accomplished that object.
The patented and exclusive features that make the "Playtime" superior didn't "just happen." They are the results of years of experience and study. In OUR opinion it is the best washing machine ever made for farm use. We would like YOUR opinion after a careful examination of its merits. See it at your dealer's or send to us for full information
Cummer-Dowswell Limited,
Hamilton - Ontario.

Davies Fertilizers ARE Money Seeds "As you sow them—so shall you reap." WRITE: **The William Davies Co., Ltd.** WEST TORONTO, ONT.

EXTIRMO The Triumph of Science An infallible destroyer of Pats, Mice & Beetles. Mummifies and leaves no smell. Recommended by eminent medical Officers, Sanitary Authorities, etc. Harmless to Human Beings & Domestic Animals From all Chemists, Druggists and Stores. FOR BEETLES AND COCKROACHES ASK FOR EXTIRMO B (Green Label). Sole Proprietors: THE EXTERMA CO. 86 Chiswell St., LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: **SHARLAND & CO.,** 27 COMMON STREET MONTREAL.

Whatever the piano you are thinking of buying, it cannot be a better musical instrument or a more durable one, than the
Sherlock-Manning
20th Century Piano
"CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"
Write for full particulars. **The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co., London.** (No Street Address Necessary.)

Birth of Photography.

Nowadays photography is a fulsome flatterer, at its inception it was uncomfortably candid. The man or woman who was first photographed by the method of Daguerre saw his or her peculiar defects unblushingly revealed to the world, were they freckles, crooked noses, superfluous hair, or a cast in the eye; re-touching was a product of the after years. According to the New York Evening Sun, "those were really good old days! When you went to have yourself daguerrotyped, all you had to do was to dress according to several pages of directions, get your face white-washed, and sit for the third of an hour with your body and head screwed in a chair while the sun roasted you in a skylight parlor or the daguerrotypist's back yard." I wonder if the present-day ladies whose chief hobby and recreation is being photographed, would have found another form of amusement had they lived in those days.

The secret of the art was brought by Prof. S. F. Morse from Paris whither he had gone in the interests of his invention of the telegraph. He got it from Daguerre, and, coming home, began to follow the Frenchman's lead in "taking" views out of doors. It was left to Dr. Draper to use first the living object. "Dr. Draper, after studying the whole process, decided that it could be improved upon in some way to take pictures of anything living. His studies in chemistry and physics helped him greatly, and finally, working on the top floor of the New York University building, he made the first portrait of a person by a photographic process. The subject was his sister, Dorothy Catherine, and his camera was a cigar-box fitted with a spectacle lens. Professor Morse had failed to get any portraits of his daughter and her friends, although he had tried often.

It required something more than the injunction to "look pleasant" to get the desired results. Dr. Draper had a Frenchman named Gouraud write out their directions in full. They ran in part as follows: The chair in which the sitter is placed has a staff at its back, terminating in an iron ring, which supports the head, so arranged as to have motion in directions to suit any stature and any attitude. By simply resting the back or the side of the head against this ring, it may be kept sufficiently still to allow the minutest marks on the face to be copied. The hands should never rest upon the chest, for the motion of respiration disturbs them so much as to make them of a thick and clumsy appearance, destroying also the representation of the veins on the back, which if they are held motionless, are copied with surprising beauty. . . . The eye appears beautifully; the iris with sharpness, and the white dot of light upon it with such strength and so much reality and life as to surprise those who have never seen it before. Many are persuaded that the pencil of the painter has been secretly employed to give this finishing touch.—T. P's. Weekly.

Winning.

It takes a little courage
And a little self-control,
And some grim determination
If you want to reach a goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern-set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win.
There's no easy path to glory,
There's no rosy road to fame,
Life, however we may view it,
Is no simple parlor game;
But its prizes call for fighting,
For endurance and for grit,
For a rugged disposition
And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one,
You must risk and you must lose,
And expect that in the struggle
You will suffer from a bruise.
But you mustn't wince or falter,
If a fight you once begin,
Be a man and face the battle—
That's the only way to win.
—Harvester World.

The Ingle Nook.

(Continued from page 1762.) The Scrap Bag. COOKING VEGETABLES.

If the odor of vegetables, when cooking, is much disliked, set a small pan containing vinegar and spices on the stove. This will kill the odor of the vegetables.

TO ERADICATE VERMIN.

If, by any mischance, vermin has got into the children's heads apply coal-oil, alcohol, or spirits of camphor. Repeat if necessary.

CLEANING IRISH CROCHET.

Wash the article carefully and rinse well. Next dip it into a little warm water in which a teaspoonful of sugar has been dissolved, and squeeze as dry as possible in a clean cloth, then pull them into shape and pin upon a cloth to dry. Be careful to fasten every part of the article in shape.

STORING POTATOES.

A writer in an American magazine states that potatoes may be prevented from rotting as follows: Spread the bottom of the bin, where they are to be stored, with about one inch of pulverized, unslaked lime, put on the potatoes, then, when they have been piled in to the depth of a few feet, put on another layer of the lime.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WOOD.

Do not scrub with hot water; cover the spots with soda and rub with a little cold water.

MAKING SHOES WATER PROOF.

The following method is recommended for making children's or other shoes waterproof: Take 1 ounce yellow beeswax, 2 ounces powdered resin, and one pint of neat's-foot oil. Warm together over a very slow fire. Apply warm to the shoes with a rag and rub in all the leather will absorb, keeping it warm all the while. Now pour some into an old shallow tin and set the shoes in it until the soles are well saturated. It is well to blacken the shoes nicely before applying the waterproofing.

Another method given by Scientific American is this: Apply the following mixture: Linseed oil, 1 part; mutton tallow, 1/2 lb.; beeswax, 1/2 lb. Melt and mix thoroughly together and apply to the warmed boots with a brush. You may add a little ivory black if you like. A coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles, and repeated as it dries until the surface shines will make the sole waterproof, and will also make it last three times longer.

TO REJUVENATE AN OLD COAT.

A woman who had an old black coat that had become very dingy says she rejuvenated it by first brushing it well then rubbing it all over with a sponge dipped in liquid shoe polish, applying just a little of the liquid, very evenly. Her coat, she says, has been mistaken for a new garment.

TO HAVE EARLY SWEET PEAS.

Dig a trench in the fall about 10 inches deep. In the bottom place a layer of fine pebbles for drainage, if required, next put in an inch of old manure, then 2 or 3 inches of soil. Sow the peas in this, then just before the heavy winter snows and frosts come fill up the trench with soil. In spring the plants will come up all ready for early blooming.

APPLE TREES And Other Fruit Trees, Etc.

If you intend planting trees next spring, be particular of the kind and grades you order, be sure they are grown right, are healthy, clean and backed by a dependable and reliable company. E. D. Smith's trees are grown from stock known to be true to name, and produced on the choicest land in the Niagara fruit belt. The Nurseries (900 acres) have been inspected thoroughly by government inspectors, and pronounced free from injurious pests, so that we are able to guarantee our stock "absolutely clean and healthy." This stock costs no more than inferior, poorly grown trees of doubtful parentage. If you are not familiar with the best varieties for your section, will be pleased to assist you, and any assistance from us will cost absolutely nothing, and does not place the writer under any obligation to purchase.

E. D. Smith & Son Limited
WINONA, ONTARIO.

For the Hair and Complexion



The successful home treatment of Scalp, Hair and Complexional troubles has been a specialty with us for over 20 years. We treat Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Eczema, Freckles, Mothpatches, Discolorations, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Rashes, Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hairs on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method of Electrolysis is assured satisfactory. Consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College Street, Toronto
Established 1892

Farm Bargains

\$9,750—150 acres, about 6 miles from Sarnia; natural gas, no fuel to buy; house, stone foundation, cement cellar, etc.; cement floor in open and tied cattle stables; implement and other buildings complete; weigh-scales house; plan of 100 acres drainage; fall wheat, alfalfa, 50 acres first-class pasture, well fenced; windmill, water wells, good soil, excellent road.

\$5,200—100 acres, about 5 miles from Petrolia, less than one mile from M. C. R. siding; rich clay loam; house, cement foundation; two water wells, two windmills; good barn; about 50 acres seeded down; over 35 acres excellent pasture. Easy terms.

G. G. MONCRIEFF
Petrolia Ontario

Columbia Double Disc Records DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Profit Results From Feeding MOLASSINE MEAL

Made in
England

ROYAL
WARRANT



After supplying the Royal Stables for several years, His Majesty King George V has granted a Royal Warrant to the makers of MOLASSINE MEAL.

DENTONIA PARK FARM,
East Toronto,
Nov. 13th, 1912

Look for this Trade
Mark



on every bag

Molassine Co. of Canada Limited
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs—I take much pleasure in informing you of the good results I have obtained from feeding "MOLASSINE MEAL" to my herd of Milch Cows. It keeps them healthy and adds to the quality and flow of milk. Since using "MOLASSINE MEAL" I find they have increased in weight and their coats are sleek and glossy. I can cheerfully recommend "MOLASSINE MEAL" to Dairywomen and if used according to your directions, nothing but results can be obtained.

Yours very truly, (Signed) C. A. MORRISON,
City Dairy Farm, Ltd., East Toronto, Ont.

"MOLASSINE MEAL" will produce just as profitable results for you—Try it.

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Ask your Dealer or write us direct.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA LIMITED ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL TORONTO

MR. FARMER:

Harvest is over, your crops have been good. Now you begin to prepare for next year.

ALSO

Improvements on your House and Barns

Write us for prices and catalogues on everything you need. LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, BRICK, CEMENT, DOORS, FRAMES, SASH.

INTERIOR FINISH. ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOODS, KILN DRIED.

WEBB LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

PERCHERONS

Stallions two years old and over, dapple greys and blacks, 1,800 to 2,100. Stallions that are breeders. Stallions with style and action. Stallions that you can get business with. Mares that are breeders, for they have all raised colts and are now in foal to the best horses.



DICTATOR

Prizewinner at Western Fair, 1913, and Michigan State Fair, 1913

Send for circular, telling why I can sell cheaper than others.

F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ontario

Guaranteed Investments

Why leave your funds on deposit at 3% when you can obtain 4½% through our guaranteed investments?

These investments are not only guaranteed by us, but have the additional security of first mortgages on improved real estate, which are specifically allocated to the investor.

The Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario

Dominion Savings Building, LONDON
T. H. PURDOM, K. C., President.
W. J. HARVEY, Manager.

FARM HELP

Young men for Ontario Farms

Apply:—

BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE
Drawer 126 - WINONA

PATENTS procured everywhere
EGERTON R. CASE

Registered Attorney, Dep. E. Temple Buldrg. Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience.

EASY WINDOW CLEANING.

Take three old clean cloths; dampen the first with a little coal-oil and rub over glass and casings to take up the dust. Next rub with the second cloth, moistened with more coal-oil, and finally polish well with the third dry cloth.

KEEPING SOUP STOCK.

When making stock which is to be kept for any length of time, do not skim. Pour it while hot into glass or stone vessels. The fat will rise to the top, and when cold will form a close covering, which will protect the stock from air. The stock will keep as long as this covering is not broken, loosened, or spoiled.

CABBAGE AND ONIONS.

To make cabbage and onions digestible, put in boiling water, add a pinch of soda, let boil five minutes, then strain off the water. Add fresh boiling water and salt, and cook slowly, uncovered.

To cook turnips, cabbage, etc., without odor, put in boiling water, then keep at simmering point, about 180 to 195 degrees.

Before cooking dried peas or beans, soak at least twelve hours.

IRONING HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

When ironing handkerchiefs, table-napkins, etc., fold the best ones in the ordinary way, and the old and worn ones three-cornerwise. This will save much time when selecting the articles.

A SICK-ROOM HINT.

To avoid making a noise when putting coal on the fire in a room where there is an invalid, fill a number of paper bags with coal and place them near the stove. When coal is needed, lay one or more carefully on the fire.

TO FRESHEN A SKIRT.

If the skirt is shiny, brush it with a flannel cloth sprinkled with turpentine, then press the whole skirt by passing a hot iron over a cloth placed on it, dampened with just enough water to steam the cloth. Finally, lay a clean paper over and press slowly until dry. This is excellent when there are plaits.

TO PREVENT DAMPNESS IN FLOUR.

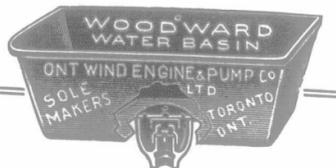
Keep the flour-barrel elevated at least two inches from the floor, on supports, in a dry place. Never keep flour near fish, vegetables, etc., as it very readily absorbs odors.

TO KEEP SUET SWEET.

Remove the skin or membrane from it while it is fresh, then sprinkle a little salt over it, tie it up in a bag, and hang it in a cold, dry place. Suet that has become hard and stale may be made usable by placing it for a time in boiling water.

WATER FOR THE LAUNDRY.

Where there is no running water in the house, a barrel with a faucet placed about one-third of the distance up from the bottom, may stand in the shed within equally easy reach of both boiler and tubs. This should be filled with water the day before the washing is to be done. If the men can always do this filling with the aid of a step-ladder, the barrel may rest on a platform raised high enough to allow the water to run by gravity through the faucet, and be carried through a length of rubber hose directly into the tubs or boiler. Those who are fortunate enough to have a pump very near the shed, may use this same rubber tubing to fill the barrel without the aid of stepladder or man. A homemade drain leading from the shed to a safe distance from the house and well, and emptying where the water will be carried off and the ground kept sterilized by sunlight, will very much lessen



Milk is 87% Water

This fact convinces all dairymen the importance of the Woodward individual water basin, guaranteeing fresh water for the cow at all times. The Woodward basin produces more milk, prevents disease, regulates the temperature of the water, and eliminates manual labor. Write to-day for our free catalogue.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

CUNARD LINE

Canadian Service

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

We secure "Help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

You need not be without "Help" this summer or fall if you send requirements early. Write for further particulars.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED
114 King Street West, Toronto

LEARN ALL ABOUT A GAS ENGINE

Practical instruction on Stationary and Portable engines for Farm and Factory use. Automobiles (Shopwork and Driving lessons) Motor Boats. Write today for illustrated Booklet and full particulars. Educational Department

Y.M.C.A. BROADVIEW BRANCH
TORONTO

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AIM for Vancouver Island—Canada's most favored climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, 1-29 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED, before Nov. 15, married man to work on farm. W. C. Good, Paris, R.R. No. 4. WANTED—Position as manager or herdsman, on large up-to-date dairy farm, or would consider working one on shares, life time experience can produce first class references, for further particulars apply: "Box" Dairyman, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels from prize stock. Also some young Indian Runners W. D. Monkman, Newmarket, Ont.

Water

dairymen
Woodward
guarantee
all times.
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a prize stock-
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Why don't some flours behave?
Why don't they keep good?
Because they contain too much of the
branny particles, too much of the
inferior portions of the wheat—may
be little pieces of the oily germ.
Which act on one another—that's
why some flours "work" in the sack.
FIVE ROSES is the purest extract of
Manitoba spring wheat berries.
Free from branny particles and such like.
'Twill keep sound, and sweet longer than
necessary.
Keep it in a dry place, and when needed
you find it even healthier, sounder, fresher,
drier than the day you bought it.
Buy lots of FIVE ROSES.
It KEEPS.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

the heavy labor of emptying tubs, be-
sides protecting the worker from ex-
posure to winter cold.
Soft water is preferable for use in all
laundry work, but if not available, hard
water should be softened on the day
previous to washing and allowed to set-
tle.—Juniata L. Shepperd, Domestic Sci-
ence, University Farm, St. Paul.

DON'TS FOR THE KITCHEN.

- Don't throw away the small ends of
candles. They are excellent to add to
boiled starch; or shaved, they will wax
a floor.
- Don't throw away the water in which
unsalted rice has been boiled. It makes
the best starch for lingerie waists.
- Don't throw away the paraffin from
jelly and marmalades. Wash each piece,
and save it. Boil the accumulation,
and there will be clean paraffin for next
jelly-time.
- Don't throw away the coarse, green
leaves of celery. Dry them in the oven
for flavoring soups and sauces.
- Don't throw away lemon and orange
peels. Dry and powder for flavoring, or
cut into shreds and boil in a white
syrup for a sweetmeat.
- Don't throw away the water in which
potatoes, peas, beans, and so forth, have
been boiled. This water contains the
valuable vegetable salts, and added to
the soup-kettle is a healthful economy.
- Don't throw away broken or dry pieces
of bread. The larger pieces can be made
into toast for poached eggs, or toast
points for creamed meats and fish.
Smaller pieces may be buttered, cut into
cubes, and browned in the oven as crou-
tons to serve with soups. They may be
made into a bread or chocolate pudding,
or used for excellent poultry stuffing. If
too dry for this, roll them, and set away
in a glass jar for cutlets and croquettes.
- Don't throw away the few spoonfuls of



If you circled the world on the
tail of a comet, you couldn't
pass 'em—there'd always be
another Ford ahead. More than
325,000 Fords are everywhere
giving unequalled service and
completest satisfaction. Any-
where, you can "Watch the
Fords go by."

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the
Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty;
the town car nine hundred—all f.o.b. Ford
Ontario, (formerly Walkerville Post Office)
complete with equipment. Get catalogue
and particulars. Ford Motor Company
of Canada, Limited, Ford, (formerly Walk-
ville,) Ont.

When Writing Mention "The Advocate"

various vegetables. There are few vege-
tables that do not mix well. They may
be blended into an appetizing salad.
Don't throw away cold, baked pota-
toes. Peel and slice them, and make
into a German potato salad.
Don't neglect your refrigerator. Clean
it daily, and twice a week place in it a
saucer containing charcoal. This is a
great aid in keeping it sweet.
Don't fail to keep your pantry clean.
Food lasts longer when kept in a clean
place. This also applies to your cellar.
Don't let the inside of your teakettle
become incrustated with lime. A clean
clam or oyster shell kept in it collects
this lime, and may be thrown away.
Don't fail to wrap cheese in a cloth
wrung out of vinegar. This keeps it
fresh for a long time.—Pictorial Review.

The Women's Institute.

Music in the Home.

[A paper read by Mrs. F. E. Dunn, at
a meeting of the Luton Branch of the
Women's Institute.]
The mother's problem nowadays is to
keep the boys and girls at home. The
only way is to make the intellectual,
physical and artistic life on the farm
more stimulating and more attractive.
That music is destined to play a most
important part in doing this can readily
be seen. Let us have more music in the
home. Nothing worth while can be
grafted on or pushed in from the out-
side; so much more can be accomplished
by growth from within. What cannot
music be made to do by way of home
evening entertainment. Where there is
an instrument, let one go informally and
commence singing something everyone

KNITTING MACHINES



Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machine. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

6 Illustrated Catalogues—No. 632—FREE. Agents wanted in every locality for typewriters and home-money-maker knitting machines.

Address:—
CREELMAN BROS.,
Box 632. Georgetown, Ontario



HERE YOU ARE, BOYS!
Just the book you've been looking for.
Modern Quadrille Call Book
and Complete Dancing Master. Cloth bound. Price, postpaid, only 50c. Write for large catalogue of books, free.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.
Windsor, Ont.

There is nothing like a "Tea Pot" test at your own table to prove its sterling worth!

"SALADA"

TEA "Always and Easily the Best"
BLACK, GREEN, or MIXED. Sealed Airtight Packages Only

BLACK KNIGHT
STOVE POLISH



A HOUSEWIFE IS JUDGED BY HER KITCHEN. FOR A BRIGHT STOVE AND A BRIGHT REPUTATION, USE BLACK KNIGHT.

A PASTE | THE F. F. DALLEY & CO. LTD. | No DUST
No WASTE | HAMILTON, ONT. | No RUST

STEEL RAILS

NEW AND SECOND HAND
Cut to specification for any purpose
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 West Front St. Toronto, Ont.

knows, following with another, and still another, until all are aroused.

How much better this than hours spent in empty or harmful chatter about weakness, ailments, crime, casualty, gossip, or forced conversation enjoyed by none. Think of the delight given to listeners. How many of us remember the evenings spent in song in the old days; the pieces you sang with old friends and school-mates in the little singing-school many years ago; then the songs mother and father used to love, and that they sang with you in the old home,—there is not one of us but can recall hours spent in music and song, and thank heaven for the precious memories.

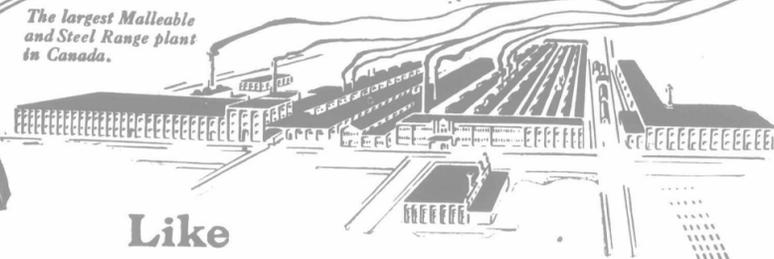
The woman on the farm needs music; it is her rightful inheritance. Let her come into full possession of that which is her own, then it is her mission to foster the development of music in her domestic dominion. I do think that of all reckless wastes, the custom of "giving up music" at the altar is one of the most appalling. Marriage and the making of a beautiful home needs all your powers, and all your accomplishments. Are you going to shut out the most beautiful power and accomplishment to which you devoted so many years? Most women do not really give up their music until they have little children—just the time in all their lives when they need it most. I do not mean for the reason of giving the children lessons, as that is a doubtful advantage, but for the formation of their taste for the atmosphere of beauty that will color all their lives, and for the lovely influence that extends with it from mother to child. Mothers, strive to keep up your music as one of the necessities of life, even if it is just to play a few hymns or old tunes for the children to sing, and there are few of us but can do that; the few simple tunes we can play will give so much pleasure to the family that you will never regret the time you spend upon it. Encourage the children in their love of music, and do not ridicule their musical efforts. If one shows a special talent for a certain instrument, if it is in your power, provide him with it and give him a chance. It may prove a great blessing to him. Many boys have left home and gone to destruction by being denied music at home. This is what one tramp told to a lady when begging for breakfast: "When my father told me he would horsewhip me if I didn't get rid of my violin, of which I was inordinately fond, I resolved to run away from home. I got in the worst kind of company. Oh, yes, I drink. It was the music in the saloons which proved my ruin. Mother and father both said music would be my undoing. The music set my brain on fire more than the liquor. I didn't drink at first, because I had no use for the stuff, but there came a cold night when I went in to listen to a fellow who played the violin. He was a master of the violin, and knew how to handle the bow. As I stood listening, all the memories of what I might have been rushed in upon me with such crushing force that to drown them I went up and ordered a glass of rum. My first drink. It drowned the voices in my soul, dispersed the choking memories, and I plunged deeper into dissipation and vice. Music would have saved me once. Now it has proved my ruin."

This has been true in many cases. The seductive music in the saloons has drawn many young men who could not get it anywhere else. If your boy is away from home, and has his violin or mandolin, or any music he delights in, it may prove his salvation. A piano in a boarding-house often constitutes a social shrine around which are gathered young and old at the close of a hard day's labor. A violin or mandolin or guitar, or all of these, in a student's room, will be sufficient to make that room a rendezvous in which many a pleasant social hour is spent. There is not only music in the instruments, but often salvation for the girl or boy who finds delight in them.

Then the phonograph; what a wealth of entertainment it provides! I think it is one of the most wonderful of all inventions. Think of the pleasure it has brought to homes that otherwise would have no music. Especially is it a boon to the older people—those of us who are left when the younger ones who have



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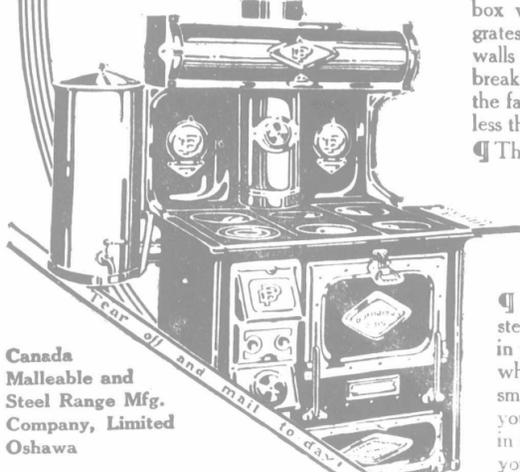
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provided the music have married and gone. The music seemed to be missed so much until the phonograph came, and what tremendous possibilities for good it has. We can hear in our homes the wonderful voices that thrill thousands, and music, that we, who live so far from the great cities, and who never would otherwise have the opportunity of hearing, can, through this wonderful medium, enjoy in our own homes. Let us be careful in choosing our records to get good music, as there is some trashy music that sets a standard of musical taste morally dangerous and musically misleading. By good music, I do not mean music heavy and lifeless. Good marches are good music; good to the ear and good to the spirit. Good waltzes, choruses, quartettes, and some of the bright, popular music, are all right, as we need the bright as well as the grave. But discard the songs of vulgar slang and coarse innuendo, as we want to teach our children to like the best, and there is no surer way for a man to love good music than to hear it in his home as a child.

Now, about listening to music. Few musicians have not confronted the insulting nuisance of the ill-bred individual who persists in talking as soon as the first sounds of a musical composition are heard. When playing in the home of friends the musician is placed in a very awkward position. He must either undergo the humiliation of stopping, and being accused of boorishness, or endure the affront. To play effectively, without the attention of those to whom you are playing, is impossible; no matter how beautiful the music may be, conversation always distracts. It is said that upon one occasion while Franz Litz was playing before the Emperor Nicholas, the Russian monarch started to converse with another guest. Litz stopped playing immediately. The Emperor turned in surprise and asked why the great pianist had ceased. Litz, with his ever-ready wit, replied, "When His Majesty speaks, all must be silent." Everyone should realize the majesty of music. When music speaks, let all be silent. Just here I have a clipping called the Society Insult:

"Just why some ill-bred people feel that they have a special privilege to whisper as soon as a musician commences to play is hard to tell. Nothing is so annoying to the artist. He works for months, yes, years, to perfect an interpretation, and does not relish having it marred by the bad manners of the ignorant. To converse during the performance of a worthy musical composition is about as sensible as visiting an art gallery for the express purpose of cutting gashes in the masterpiece."

Music is bound up in life, and a necessity of existence. Of its usefulness in daily life there can be no question. What would religious services be without organs and singing? What would armies be without bands? If music were a luxury, would people spend so much time and money on it? It is because it is a necessity to satisfy certain requirements of the mind. From the cradle to the grave, one finds in music an expression of his highest, richest, divinest life. Music soothes the infant to quiet slumber; by its aid the lover wooes and wins the maiden of his choice. Music heightens the joy at the wedding, stimulates the flagging footsteps of the soldier on the march, is the expression of joy and thankfulness for the harvest season, aids by its voice the merrymaking after toil. It glides with healing sympathy into the funeral rites, and in death, had we but ears to hear, the music from the other world might roll in upon us and resolve in heavenly harmonies all discords of earth's jangling life.

ON HELPING THE SICK.

[A paper given by Mrs. John Irwin, at a meeting of the MacLennan Branch of the Women's Institute.]

In the first place, most of us know what sickness is, that when sickness comes into our homes, it causes worry and anxiety. Very often we need help, and in a country place how many of us feel able to pay for trained nurses' help? Therefore, we should all be willing to help in some way. We don't know the day we shall be laid on a bed of sickness ourselves, and need help, and if we do not help others, how can we expect

help when we need it? The Scriptures tell us we must help one another, and bear one another's burdens, so let us all try to do something to help the sick around us.

Now, the rest of my paper is composed of "Hints on Home Nursing."

Let me begin by advising every woman who has not a thermometer in her home to invest in one and study a few things about temperature. This would save hours of worry and anxiety to many, and many times save calling in a doctor. If the temperature and pulse were more understood, many times a person, especially a child whose temperature has risen and who complains of sickness, if put to bed, kept on light diet, and given generous doses of medicine until the bowels move freely, may escape a severe illness. Solid food of any kind must be avoided if the patient has a fever; in every case it raises the fever. When severe illness does come, and you wish to nurse the patient as carefully as possible, begin by making her comfortable. The comfort of the patient is a rule which must never be lost sight of. One necessary treatment for lowering fever is a sponge bath; there is all the difference in the world between sponging a patient to reduce temperature, and bathing a patient for cleanliness. Before beginning to either bathe or sponge, see that you have everything you will require at the bedside before you disturb the patient. Have a piece of old blanket to put under the patient to protect the bed. Sponging is done with long, slow strokes, first one part of the body, then another. Squeeze the sponge or cloth so that it will not drip. Two minutes for each limb and breast, and five for back, in very high temperature, will be required.

Lukewarm water for sponge-bathing gives best results. A light rub with the towel is sufficient for drying; the water will quickly absorb on the hot skin, then rub each limb, after drying, with alcohol.

Usually the patient, if not disturbed, will fall asleep after a sponge bath, and there is nothing like natural sleep to reduce temperature.

Give nourishment and medicine always on time, not twenty minutes before or after the hour. Don't be afraid to give water to drink; patients should have all they want. Water taken internally, or applied externally, also helps to reduce temperature. Keep the patient's feet always warm. If you haven't a rubber bottle fill gem jars with hot water; test them to see that they do not leak, and wrap flannel around them, taking care that you do not burn the patient. Don't worry a patient asking questions, for anyone very sick, talking is hard work; and don't ask her what she would like to eat. If she knows she will soon tell you, otherwise you must do the thinking. Don't whisper in a room where a patient is very sick. This may seem very insignificant advice, but worth your attention, as it tortures every nerve in the body, although many a kind and loving person, with no thought of being cruel, has done it.

The care of the mouth in sickness is another very important item that should have attention. From the first, keep the mouth clean, by all means, by using a mouth-wash. I will mention here a couple of good mouth-wash mixtures I use: First, lemon juice, glycerine and water equal parts, which, as a rule, the patients prefer to my next mixture: Two parts listerine, one part water. Wash the mouth three times a day. Have the mixture made up in a bottle, pour a little in a dish, take a cloth and place around the index finger, and wash the tongue and around the teeth and gums well. Put this cloth away, take a fresh one, and so on, until well washed. Have a paper on hand to place the cloths in, and when through, burn at once. Remember that a sore mouth, like a sore back, is much more easily prevented than cured. Just one more hint. Don't darken a sick-room. Push up the blinds, and let in every ray of sunshine that is to be had, and all the fresh air possible. How many neglect using fresh air and sunshine. The saying is, "Where the sunshine does not enter, the doctor does," and we all know that sunshine and fresh air are much cheaper than a doctor. Many more hints could be given on general nursing, but we believe that a few, strictly observed, will be of more value than the knowledge of many not carried out.

WINCHESTER

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The time of all others when reliable cartridges are invaluable is in big-game hunting. A miss-fire, an inaccurate cartridge, or one having poor penetration may mean the loss of a coveted trophy or even injury to the hunter. Winchester—the W brand—of big-game cartridges, either smokeless or black powder, can always be relied on to be sure fire, accurate and to have the proper speed and penetration. You can help **MAKE YOUR HUNT A SUCCESS BY USING THEM.**

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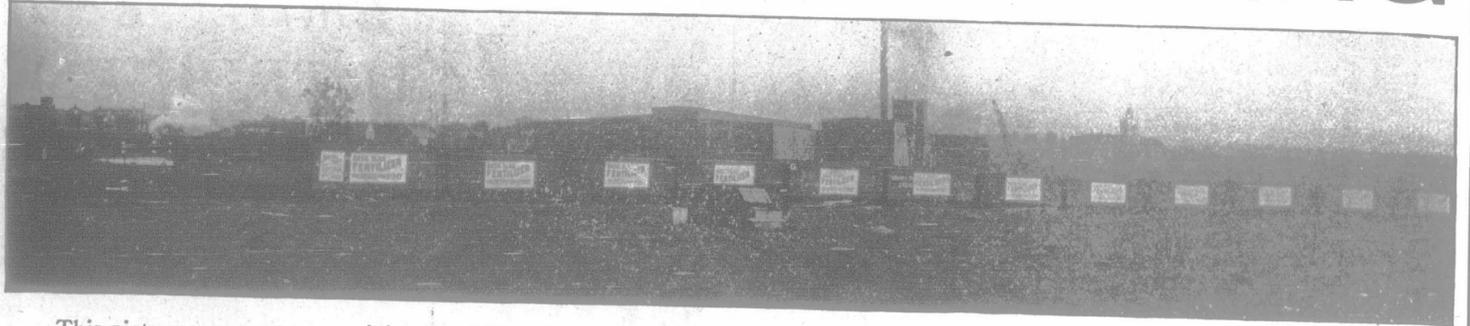
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Please Mention The Advocate

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG



This picture represents a special train of 17 carloads of Sydney Basic Slag dispatched from our factory to Western Ontario on Tuesday, Aug. 12th. These goods were sold as the result of a few trial lots used last season. If you have any worn-out pastures

or impoverished meadows on stiff clay soil, a dressing of 500 lbs. of Sydney Basic Slag per acre will bring them back into good heart. Ask any Old Country farmer what Basic Slag has done for agriculture at home.

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District Representative
for Niagara Peninsula:

E. PLATTS, Pelham Corners, Welland County, Ont.

SELLING AGENTS
WANTED EVERYWHERE

Questions and Answers.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Tuberculosis.

Would you kindly advise me as to what to do with my flock of hens? I dissected a fowl and found the liver covered with white spots. The hen has been sickly for two months. Have a few more going the same way. Would you advise killing all of the fowls? A. D.

Ans.—Symptoms indicate tuberculosis. Kill and bury or burn all diseased birds. It would likely be advisable to kill off all the flock and thoroughly disinfect the pens and yards, and start over again with a fresh lot.

Poultry Queries.

1. Started into poultry this spring by getting a setting of White Orpington eggs, and as I do not wish to inbreed those, can you tell me of some one who keeps Single-comb White Orpingtons for sale?

2. Have a house about 9 x 5 feet. How many hens would this winter? Would you advise building a scratching-pen to one side?

3. Can you tell me the address of the American Standard of Perfection?

4. Will you tell me of a good book on poultry, and how to get it?

5. When hens get lame and dumpy, and, in time, die, what is the disease? Will tuberculosis stay in runs and grass?

6. Can fumigation in hen houses be practiced satisfactorily?

7. What solution should be used for whitewashing a hen house?

8. What feed, grit etc., do you advise for winter feeding to laying hens? What for fattening broilers?

9. What price should one pay for a good rooster?

10. What is the duty on chickens for breeding purposes? C. F.

Ans.—1. See our advertising columns.

2. This is a small house. From 8 to ten hens would be enough.

3. The American Standard of Perfection is a book published by the American Poultry Association.

4. Robinson's Principles of Poultry Practice may be had through this office, at \$2.50, postpaid.

5. This may be rheumatism or tuberculosis.

6. Yes.

7. A very whitewash, with a little carbolic acid added.

8. Mixed, mixed whole, rolled oats

The Man in the Bath Tub

Has an Important Message for You!

HE IS GOING TO GIVE AWAY \$125.00 IN GOLD

First Prize	\$60.00
Second Prize	40.00
Third Prize	25.00

SOME ONE IS GOING TO WIN THIS. WHY NOT YOU?



Bottom Rests on Floor

FOLDED

Put on your thinking cap, and get into the game and share in the \$125.00 cash prizes for guessing the correct, or nearest correct, year and month the man in the tub was born.

This contest is open to all those who took part in our last contest and who have won **second, third and fourth prizes**, and those who have sent us their money orders, together with our cheques, are entitled to a guess on this contest free. It is also open to those who may still have our cheques in their possession, and have not sent in for their tub. By getting them in

without delay they are entitled to a free guess on this contest, and any others who may wish to take part in this may do so by sending us a money order for \$7.50. Each order sent us for a Bath Tub at the purchase price of \$7.50 entitles the person to a guess and a chance to win one of these tempting cash prizes. So get busy and sell your friends a Bath Tub as well. The more orders you send in, the more guesses you have, and the better chance to win the prizes.

The man in the tub is over thirty and under fifty, and was not born on the thirtieth of February.

This Contest Will Appear in Two Issues of The Advocate Only, so Get Your Guesses in Early and Often.

In sending in your guesses be sure to state the year and month you think the man in the tub was born. Give your full address and write very plainly.

THIS CONTEST WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, and results will appear in The Advocate, Thursday, October 23rd, 1913. PRIZES WILL BE PAID IN GOLD MONEY.

The Folding Bath Tub Co., Limited
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.

Please Mention the Advocate

from a hopper, green feed in the form of roots, vegetables, or clover leaves, oyster shell, and sour milk.

9. This depends wholly on the quality and breeding.

10. The new tariff will lower it to 1c. per lb.

The Spice of Life.

Ragman—Any old bottles to-day, mum?
Woman—"No, but you might try Mr. Soakem's next door; his wife's coming back from the seashore to-morrow."

A newly-married pair had escaped from their demonstrative friends and were on the way to the station, when the carriage stopped. The bridegroom looked out of the window impatiently.

"What's the matter, driver?" he called. "The horse has cast a shoe, sir," was the reply.

"Great Scot!" groaned the bridegroom. "Even the horse!"

He was new to a certain railway run in Wales—this guard. Came a station which rejoiced in the appalling name Llanfairfechanpwllgwylogerych.

For a few minutes he stood looking at the signboard in mute helplessness. Then, pointing to the board, and waving his other arm toward the carriages, he bellowed:

"If there's anybody there for here, this is it."

BAD NEWS.

Excitement is often the cause of queer remarks, as well as the cause of strange telegrams.

A man who had been one of the passengers of a vessel which had been widely circulated as lost, was rescued almost by a miracle. On arriving at a place from which he could send a telegram, he forwarded the following dispatch to his partner:

"I am saved. Try to break it gently to my wife."

A party of young city women spent several weeks in New Hampshire last summer. They knew but little of horses or driving, but as that was the only method of locomotion to be had, they took a hand at driving.

One morning they went to the inn-keeper to hire a horse and carriage.

"He's a very quiet, well-behaved animal, ma'am," said the man. "But you must keep the rein off his tail, or there will be trouble."

"We'll be careful to remember that," answered the girls, as they drove away.

Upon their return, the man asked them how they had got along.

"Fine," exclaimed the leader. "There was one very sharp shower came up, but we took turns to hold the umbrella over the horse's tail, so there was no danger."



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We are supplying Canadian farmers with the highest quality of PORTLAND CEMENT it is possible for human skill to make.

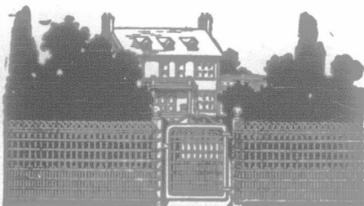
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Be sure to ask for Canada Cement, in bags

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

If you have not received a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete," write our Information Department and get one. It's a complete practical concrete encyclopedia.

See that every bag of cement you buy bears the "Canada" label--it is your guarantee of satisfaction



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Ornamental fencing serves a double purpose. It not only enhances the beauty of your premises, but also protects it and your children, as well. It keeps out marauding animals and trespassers. It protects your lawns and flowers and always gives your property that orderly, pleasing appearance.

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is the result of years of fence building. It is built to last—to retain its beauty and grace for years to come and should not be confused with the cheap, shoddy fencing offered by catalog houses. Peerless fence is built of strong, stiff wire which will not sag and the heavy galvanizing plus the heavy zinc enamel is the best possible assurance against rust.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Alfalfa after Peas.

I have a seven acre field of a yellowish loam, rather gravelly in spots, and with gravelly subsoil, sloping towards a cedar swamp which adjoins it on the south. It was in pasture last fall, and gave only a fair crop of oats this year, but had no manure. Have plowed it about six or seven inches deep recently (last week in September). Do you think early peas for the canning factory would succeed here next spring (I have no manure to spare for this field), and would there be time after the peas were off to work up and seed to alfalfa? Early green peas this year were taken off the first week in July. The land is fairly clean, with the exception of some thistles, but think the deep fall plowing would account for them.

WARWICK.

Ans.—It would be better, if you wish to seed to alfalfa, to work the field as a summer-fallow until early in July. One of the requirements of alfalfa land is that it be clean, and there is a danger of the thistles and other weeds gaining ground in the peas. Of course, you might be able to take off the peas and seed to alfalfa, but we would not advise taking the risk of getting a seed catch afterwards.

Trade Topic.

It is the honest opinion of every man engaged in the cattle or meat trade, that the high cost of living is due largely to the fact that people will not buy the cheaper cuts of meat, and to the low-producing power of the average dairy cow. The prizes offered by the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, are intended to exert an influence which will help to overcome these conditions. By giving prizes for the beef animals, which will have the smallest possible proportion of their carcasses classed as cheap cuts, it is hoped to increase the price received by the producer and reduce the price charged the consumer, without reducing the butchers' profit, as it will eliminate waste. By encouraging the breeding of heavy-producing dairy cows, the cost of producing butter, cheese, etc., will be lowered, and the consequent price to the consumer lowered. If you have a good beef bull-ock, or a good-producing dairy cow, go after some of the prizes which are offered. Verily, the cattle from a thousand hills, each doing his or her part to reduce the high cost of living, will be at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 9th to 12th, 1913. Get a prize list from R. W. Wade, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

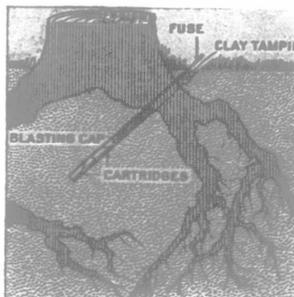
Gossip.

At the annual ram sale of various breeds held at Kelso, Scotland, on Sept. 12th, 2,400 animals were entered, an increase of about 1,000 over last year. The highest price for Border Leicesters was £220, for a shearing, entered by T. & M. Templeton, Sandyknowe, and purchased by Mr. McIntosh. The highest average of the day for Border Leicesters was £39, made by Mr. Marks' draft from Sunnyside, his top figure being £130. The Glenearn shearing, which was champion at the Highland Show, realized £100, paid by Mr. Templeton. In Oxford Downs, M. G. Hamilton's twenty head entered, averaged £27 14s., his first-prize pen of five averaging £81, or an aggregate of £105.

This is what Marshall Field, the American merchant prince, said of self-study in business: "The man who puts two thousand pounds additional capital into an established business is pretty certain of increased returns; and, in the same way, the man who puts additional capital into his brain—information, well-directed thought and study of possibilities—will as surely—yes, more surely—get increased returns. There's no capital and no increase of capital safer and surer than that."

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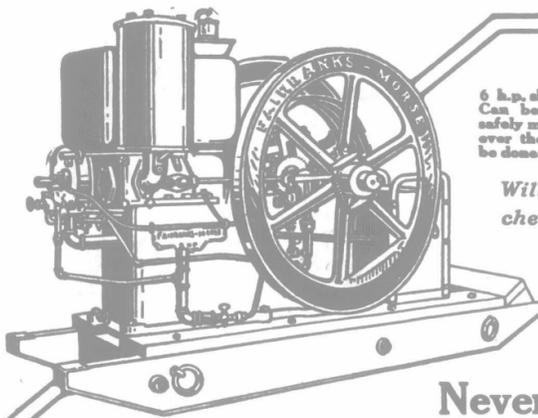
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Will run on cheap fuels

Never balks

"While I hear of others in my vicinity who experience difficulty in starting engines manufactured by other companies, I must say that my Fairbanks-Morse engine purchased a year ago has never given me the least trouble."—Wm. G. Tewiss, Athena, Ont.

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Because of their special fitness for farm work, Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines are thoroughly dependable at all times and under the most exacting conditions. There are more than 115,000 in use today. Any size from 1 to 200 h.p. Vertical or horizontal, portable or stationary. Equipped with Bosch magnets and made to run on gasoline, kerosene or low grade distillate, the cost of the last being less than one-fourth that of gasoline.

Send for this booklet—'49 Uses for a Farm Engine.' It is full of valuable information for the farmer, and is free. Fill in the coupon and mail now.



The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited Montreal

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A dressmaker's comment on old ocean: A wavy set of that, ruffled by the air's pursuing touch, curls like a hem along the bias beach, and is fettered on its selvage by the foam.

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Diseased Frog.
 Horse has canker in the frog of his foot. W. J. R.

Ans.—Pare away all partially-detached horn. Then apply a mixture of one part iodoform to five parts boracic acid, pack with oakum or aseptic batting, and put a boot on to keep dressing on and dirt out. Continue this until the part heals. V.

Abscess.
 Colt has soft and rose lump the size of a duck's egg on his hip. It feels as though it contains jelly, and is getting larger. F. D., Jr.

Ans.—This is an abscess. It should be lanced freely at the lowest part to allow escape of pus, and then the cavity should be flushed out three times daily until healed, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give him 2 drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily. V.

Influenza.
 Colt, in good order, began to discharge a greenish, slimy substance, from the mouth and nostrils. He lost in flesh, and is now discharging a whitish substance from his nostrils. SUB.

Ans.—He has influenza. Apply hot poultices to his throat, and give him 2 drams chlorate of potassium and 30 grains quinine, by placing well back on the root of his tongue, three times daily. Feed and water out of a high manger, and keep comfortable and dry in well-ventilated stable. If complications appear, send for your veterinarian. V.

Miscellaneous.

Registering Sow.
 Can a five-year-old Yorkshire sow be registered, the parents being pure-bred and registered? W. M.

Ans.—Yes. Write "The Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, re conditions.

Silage Comparison.

Being an old subscriber to your paper, would you kindly let me know, through your columns, which makes the better silage, corn with well-matured ears, or corn without, as I am told that the goodness goes away from the stalk, which is the principle item. I was always under the impression that the better the corn was eared the better silage it made, so would you tell me if I am wrong, so that I can sow my corn thicker next year. H. Mc.

Ans.—This is a subject upon which there is room for experimental work. Most growers have been under the impression that corn well eared, and the ears fairly well matured, makes the best silage, and we still favor corn of this kind, but, as pointed out in our issue of August 28th last, the Dairy Department of the University of Minnesota Agricultural College, in investigating the available nutrients in the corn plant under different methods of planting, found that in all cases the thick seeding produced the greatest amount of dry matter, with a narrower nutritive ratio, and produced more protein. Analysis showed that where a stalk had no ear, the nutriment remained in the stalk and leaves. The corn is given the same length of time to grow as where it is sown thinly, but does not mature owing to thick planting. They sow 35 to 40 lbs. of seed per acre, in drills. Further investigation is necessary on this important subject.

What a Man is Worth.

According to a German scientist quoted by the Medical Press, a 150-pound human being is worth \$7.81. That is in terms of his constituent elements. "His fat is worth \$2.60; of the iron, there is hardly enough to make a nail an inch long. There is sufficient lime to whitewash a pretty good-sized chicken house. The phosphorus would be sufficient to put heads on 2,200 matches, and there is enough magnesium to make a pretty fire-work. The average human body contains enough albumen for one hundred eggs. There are possibly a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt."



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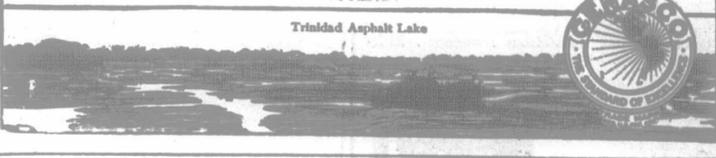
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A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.
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To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation are home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.** Electric Cars every hour

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Mortgagee and Mortgagor.

Is it necessary for the mortgagee to notify the mortgagor of the date the interest is to be paid on a mortgage? The interest has not been paid for two years.

Ontario.

Ans.—No; but it is usual.

Election of Trustee. - Joint Ownership.

1. Our annual school meeting was held on Christmas Day. Is the trustee elected on the above day legally elected?

2. Can a farmer's son, 21 years of age or older, be classed as a joint owner without his name being on the deed?

Ontario.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, if his election was in other respects valid.

2. Probably not, unless he is really beneficially entitled to an interest in the land, and the person in whose name the legal title stands is really a trustee for him to the extent of such interest.

Line Fence Repairs.

A and B own adjoining farms. Some three or four years ago, A's half of the line fence got in bad repair, and his stock were trespassing on B's property. B repaired A's part of the fence, straightening it up and staking it. Now A comes to B and says that his (B's) part needs repair, and tells him to fix it. B refuses, saying that A has a right to keep up half the fence. A says he will fix B's part and take the case to court and force B to pay the cost of repairing. Can A legally do this? If so, can he charge B with more than the time required to do the repairing?

Ontario.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No.

Buggy and Lien.

A sold a buggy to B for \$55—run one year. B asks A if it is paid for. A says there is one payment yet to be made, but he will pay that. Later on he says he has paid it all. Two years after that, agents come along with a lien note of \$39. B says to agents, before I pay that you can take the buggy. They took the buggy away, and sold it to B's neighbor. Since that, B has found out that a lien note has to be registered, which was not done. A is worth nothing.

1. Can B demand buggy back, or not?

2. Or what steps should he take?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think not.

2. In view of A's worthlessness, we do not see that B is in a position to do anything effectively.

Building Cement Kitchen.

1. What thickness should a cement wall for a cellar of a kitchen, 20 x 26 feet, be? What percentage of stone fillers could be used? Which would be the best, broken rock or round stones?

2. I intend putting up a frame of 2 x 4 in. x 16 ft. scantlings, a boarding on each side of the scantlings, and filling in between the boardings with either cement or lime grout. Which kind of grout do you think would be the best? Would cement grout draw dampness?

3. I purpose veneering this with cement bricks. I am thinking of making them about 16 or 18 inches long by 8 inches high, with a hollow in the top the same as red brick, so that they could be nailed to the wall. What space should be allowed between the boarding and the bricks? I would suggest that the bricks be 4 inches thick, or would 4 1/2 or 5 inches be better? Would it be advisable to use small stone fillers in the bricks? Do you think this would be a good way to use the cement?

C. W. H.

Ans.—1. A ten-inch wall would be thick enough. Small field stones or broken rock may be embedded in the wall, to come not closer than one inch to either surface.

2. Either should prove satisfactory. Cement should draw dampness.

3. An inch, either thickness should prove satisfactory if the bricks are properly made. Some small stones might be used, but few could be incorporated to make a first-class job.

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With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

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The S. S. sailing from Glasgow 25th Sept. will carry—11 Clydesdale fillies, and two stallions from the stud of A. and W. Montgomery; and five shire mares and 2 yearling stallions from the Breckhope Shire Stud, Alderley. They are all of extra size and quality selected by me. They are well bought and will be sold at reasonable prices—see them before you buy elsewhere. D. McFACHRAN.

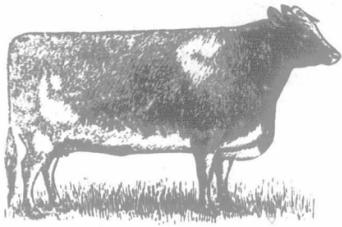


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My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables. If you want the best in Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire stallions and fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys and French Coach stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and highest quality, and the prices are low.

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Mr. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, will sell his entire herd of 35 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, absolutely without reserve. This herd is the result of a lifetime. Breeding is high-class; quality, type, and individual merit unexcelled. Thirty-one females and four young bulls. Also, there will be

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Terms: Cash, or 12 months on approved paper, with 6%.

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Auctioneers: WM. MAW, Whitby, Ont.; CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont.

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Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers are topers, every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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In Shorthorns am offering cows and heifers and calves of either sex. In Cotswolds have ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes for sale. In Berkshires have a nice lot ready to ship.
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Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.

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Three yearling bulls, four big, thick heifers and young cows of choicest breeding, due to freshen soon; all at prices that will surprise you.
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A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cousins.

If A and B were cousins, what relation would their children be; also what relation would A and B's children be?

AN INTERESTED READER.

Ans.—The children of A and the children of B would be second cousins. The children of B and A would be somewhere between first and second cousins, but as there is no three-quarter mark, they are generally termed second cousins, al-o.

Lice or Eczema.

Have a horse in good condition which scratches its mane and tail when possible. It has been doing so since last spring, and in every other way appears to be perfectly healthy. How can it be cured?

W. A. C.

Ans.—If the horse is not troubled with lice, this is eczema. Clip the horse, then give a thorough scrubbing with warm soap suds, and rub with cloths until dry. Then dress once daily until the itchinness ceases, with a warm solution of corrosive sublimate 1/4 drams to a gallon of water. Of course, after clipping, it will be necessary to blanket the horse and keep him in comfortable quarters.

Hired Man's Time.

If I hire for eight months on January 10th, when is my time up? Also, if nothing is said about Sundays at time of hiring, can I claim any, or have I to stay every Sunday? How many working days in the month, and can I claim public holidays?

J. B.

Ans.—It will be necessary for you to put in eight calendar months, so that your time will be up October 10th. You are required to do necessary chores on Sunday, although it is often practiced to give the man every other Sunday off, unless, of course the nature of the chores does not permit of this. You can legally claim public holidays.

Frost-proof Wall.

Have seen in one number of "The Farmer's Advocate" an illustration of a wall that was frost-proof. Would you please re-publish it, as I did not have time to read it then, and I can't find the number now. I think it was along about the first of June. I think your paper is a farmer's friend, because I have gotten a good lot of valuable information from it.

N. McL.

Ans.—This article appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 5th, 1913. The brick or tile of which the said wall is constructed, are 4 x 8 x 12, each with two hollow spaces some two inches square. The spaces extend through the blocks so that, in laying, the hollow end of one will abut the solid part of the next, which adds strength to the wall. These spaces contain "dead air." This wall is laid inside an outer wall consisting of four-inch brick, and between it and the tile wall is an air space of three inches, which is continuous to the roof. The two walls are plastered on the sides toward the air-space, and braced together with strong, galvanized-iron wire, bent Z-shape.

Canada's Champion Herefords When selecting a herd header or foundation stock come to the fountain head; for years my herd have proven their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale.
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We have females of all ages and of the best Scotch families for sale. Those interested should come and see us. Correspondence invited.
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SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. Geo. Gier & Son, Waldemar R.R. No. 1, Ont. L. D. 'Phone

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F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.

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We have for sale, Scotch- and English-bred Shorthorns. A few bulls of improved breeding on big milking lines; also other pure Scotch and heifers of both breed lines.
L.-D. 'Phone G. E. MORDEN & SON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.

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Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1856; flock 1848. The imported Sruckshank Butterfly bull Roan Chief =60865= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imp. sires and dams.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Shorthorns—I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance 'phone

Irvine Side Shorthorns
We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.
L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES
Our Shorthorn offering for October and November includes 7 good young bulls from 9 to 15 months old. A catalogue of our Clydesdales will be mailed on application.
W. G. PETTIT & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Bell 'phone Burlington Jct. Station, G. T. R.

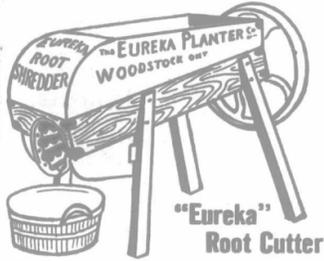
Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Sales herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.
ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"True" Wagon Box and Rack
Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Every farmer who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

Eureka Planter Co. Limited. 137 Winnett, St. Woodstock, Ont. 24

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound. Indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

MOLASSES FEEDS For Dairy Stock and Horses

Write for FREE samples to
CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY
TORONTO

EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW? USE

Rice's Pure Salt

IT WILL PAY YOU
NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Clinton, Ontario.

Dungannon Ayrshires—For high-class Ayrshires write us. We can sell mature cows, heifers, heifer calves, and one 4 mos. old bull calf; also the unbeaten stock bull, Chief of Dungannon 27159, and Yorkshires.
W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

High-class Ayrshires—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lbs-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

BOOTS—Save nearly 50% buying from Factory direct. Agents Wanted. Send postage 4c. for large illustrated list and particulars. **British Boot Co., 105 Portland Sq., Bristol, England.**

When Writing Mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Preventing Water Flow.

1. Is my neighbor legally allowed to close up my surface water from running on a steep grade into his field?
2. What legal steps should I take to stop him doing so?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think not.
2. You should warn him against it, and follow up such warning, if necessary, by instructing a solicitor to take the appropriate legal proceedings.

Black Head.

My turkeys are dying. They mope around for a time, some two or three days, others nearer a week; apparently seem to eat and drink. A yellowish discharge passes through the bowel. On opening them, after they had died, I found the liver all spotted with yellow spots, and maybe a little enlarged. They have a whole farm for a run, and have been eating sour apples; also dave been in an oat field a great deal since oats were taken off. Have not been feeding very much, getting only what they pick. They roost in trees at night. Kindly let me know, through your paper, the trouble, and how to treat the rest of the flock that are not sick. Am using a poultry regulator once or twice a day in their feed now, which consists of shorts dampened with milk. S. K.

Ans.—From symptoms given, the trouble is clearly blackhead. Separate all the healthy birds from those diseased, and if possible keep the healthy birds on ground over which the diseased birds have not run. This is a very deadly disease, and many good poultrymen recommend killing and burning or burying all diseased birds. Disinfection should be practiced where birds are cooped or housed. The best treatment we can recommend is muriatic acid. Keep all feed troughs and drinking vessels clean, and give in the drinking water a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water. Starve the birds for 48 hours before giving the acid.

Gossip.

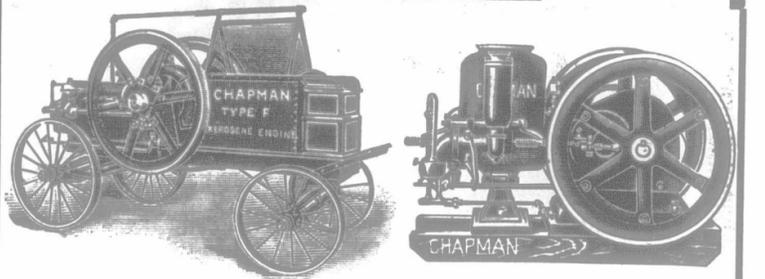
Recent announcements of the next Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, Dec. 9-12, described it as the "13th annual," whereas it will be the 30th in the successful career of this progressive exhibition.

The advertisement of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., elsewhere in this issue, announces that they are desirous of arranging demonstrations in removing stumps and rocks with their famous powder. Write them about it.

At the annual autumn auction sale of Clydesdales, held at Perth on September 15th, says the Scottish Farmer, there were representatives from South Africa, Canada, Holland, Ireland, England, and elsewhere. There were 168 animals catalogued, of which 96 made an average of £63 (approximately \$315). The highest price of the day was 220 guineas, for a two-year-old filly, sired by Scotland's Choice, consigned by D. Y. Stewart, and bred by John Wilson, Yett, Liberton. The seven-year-old mare, Lady Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie, consigned by A. Bruce, sold for 206 guineas, and British Maid, a yearling filly, by British Time, consigned by James Durno, sold for 160 guineas.

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., sailed from New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24th, on the steamer Lusitania, for France, where he intends making a selection of eighty Percheron stallions and fillies for importation to Canada. Mr. Hogate has worked up a big trade in Percherons. His selections invariably represent the best types of the breed, and he assured us that this year his selection would certainly outclass any of his many former importations if they could be bought in France, and with his intimate acquaintance with the horse interests of that country, we shall look for something above the average when this lot arrives. He expects to be home about the 10th of November.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



WE made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Feed Grinders Saws, Pumps, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

Get a Chapman Type "F" Kerosene Engine to thresh your grain and grind your feed; it runs on half the cost of any gasoline engine made.

Get the Chapman with the Automatic Starter, the Throttling Governor, guaranteeing steady power and uniform heat to vaporise the coal oil.

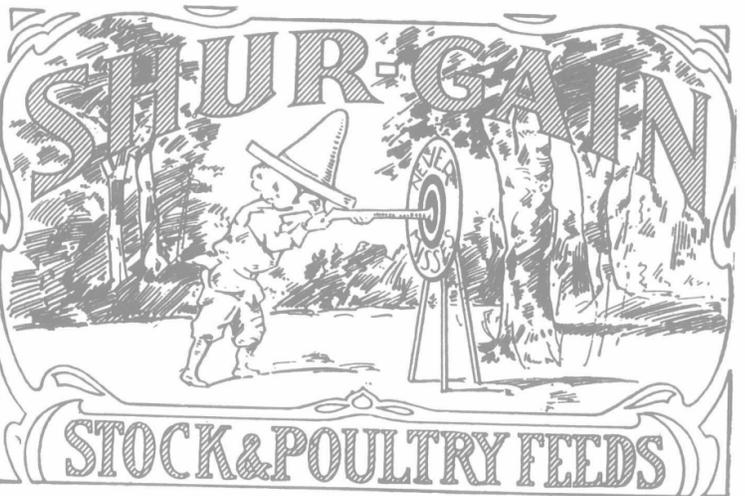
Write to-day for our general catalogue.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

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GUNNS



Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
Beef Meal Bone Meal Oyster Shell Calf Meal
Crystal Grit Dairy Meal Hog Meal

Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto, Ontario

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

ALEX. HUME & COMPANY,

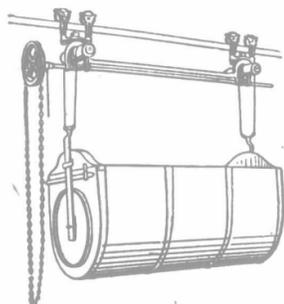
75 Hillcrest Ayrshires

Our Ayrshires are selected and bred for big production, and show-ring quality. Many of the heifers we are offering are grand-daughters of the two Ex-World's Champions, Jean Armour, Rec. 20,174 lbs. and Primrose of Tanglewyld, Rec. 16,195 lbs. F. H. HARRIS, Mount Elgin P. O. & Stn.

City View Herd of Record of Performance AYRSHIRES
One two-year-old, one yearling, one calf, males only, for sale, from R. O. P. cows, and sired by bulls from R. O. P. dams.
JAMES BEGG & SON,

R. R. No. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

BEATH Litter Carriers



LITTER CARRIER NO. 17 Endless Chain - Windlass

Wormgear requiring no dog or brake, heavy galvanized box, four-track wheels; has few wearing parts, cannot get out of order.

BEATH LITTER CARRIER NO. 19

A different type; has heavy steel frame, triple purchase hoist, extension handle, automatic friction clutch brake, heavy galvanized iron box, four-track wheels.

Ask for full particulars. Also particulars regarding Steel Stanchions and Stalls.

W. D. Beath & Son, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month.

Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write:

Mark the envelope **CITY DAIRY CO.,**
Dept. C. Toronto, Ontario

Milk Wanted

For milk route in Windsor
WALTER N. KNIGHT
20 Aylmer Ave. - Windsor, Ont.

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONTARIO

Glewood Stock Farm 2 YEARLING BULLS FOR HOLSTEINS SALE, out of big milking strains; at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT.** Campbellford Station.

Holstein—Fit for service, a brother to sire Butter Baroness, Canadian-bred Champion Queen, 33.17 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam the only cow in Canada with two granddaughters averaging 31.71 lbs., and six averaging 27.56 lbs. in seven days. **Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler.**

DON JERSEY HERD Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. **D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO.** Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn. C. N. R.

GOING DOWN.
Gabe—"He claims he is a descendant from a great family."
Steve—"Yes, and he is still descending."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Gossip.

LAST CALL FOR J. BRIGHT'S SHORT-HORN SALE.

The increasing demand for breeding cattle of the beef breeds, owing to the high prices paid for finished beef, prices which will surely advance for reasons that are as plain as the handwriting on the wall—the rapid increase in our population; and all of them must be fed—and in the last few months 16,000 of our best beef cattle going to feed the people of the United States, in spite of the high duty, and now, with that duty wiped off, or nearly so, American buyers will be after our cattle red-hot. There never was a time in the history of this country when things looked so bright for our farmers engaged in beef-raising, and it surely is timely for them to largely increase their output by purchasing high-class breeding females. John Bright's sale of Shorthorn cattle at Myrtle Station, C. P. R., on Thursday, October 16, will present an opportunity unequalled for many months to get the best possible kind of breeding stock, at prices set by the buyers. Don't neglect the opportunity; mark the date, and arrange to attend. Positively everything will be sold. Thirty-five head—cows, heifers, and young bulls.

CAMPBELL'S BIG HOLSTEIN SALE.

For several issues there has been running in this paper the advertisement of the clearing auction sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the property of D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont. Attention has been called to this advertisement from time to time, and the forty-seven head to be offered are bred right, and show every evidence of being heavy producers. Prominent among the cows to be offered is Cordelia Lass De Kol 9046, a five-year-old, heavy-producing daughter of Witzde's Prince Jewel De Kol and Mountain Lass, the latter's dam having two tested daughters. Her heifer calf, by North Emsley Prince, a son of the great Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, is one of the good things. Another five-year-old which is sure to bring a lot of money is Gipsy Girl 10739, a daughter of Calamity Queen's Butter Baron, he by Brookbank Butter Baron, with 25 tested daughters, and out of Countess Calamity Queen, whose sire has 26 tested daughters and 1 proven son. Brookbank Butter Baron's sire has 22 tested daughters and 6 proven sons, and his dam has a record of 20.98 lbs. of butter in seven days. This is breeding on producing lines, which must command attention. Several heifers from this great cow are included in the offering. Eunice Calamity Garnet is a three-year-old, due to freshen about the time of sale. She is a wonderful young cow, by Victor Calamity Pietertje, and tracing to Victor De Kol Pietertje, who has 19 tested daughters and 4 proven sons. She is bred from producers, and is a good individual. Lady Hengerveld De Kol is a four-year-old daughter of Sir Hengerveld De Kol, with five tested daughters, and out of Inez Mercedes, which gave 16.95 lbs. of butter and 388.5 lbs. of milk as a two-year-old. Her bull calf, a promising youngster, by Idaline Paul Veeman, who has eight tested daughters, will also be sold. Ella May Abbecker is one of the good matrons, by Annandale Duke 2nd. She should find a ready buyer, at a good price. Several of her progeny will be offered, and all are proof of her superior breeding qualities. Dinah Bell is a five-year-old, by the great Calamity Queen's Butter Baron previously mentioned. Her heifer calf, a little beauty, will be sold. A promising young bull is Paul De Kol Sarcastic, by Paul Sarcastic Lad, and out of Gipsy Queen, a daughter of Gipsy Girl. He traces directly to Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, with 20 tested daughters and 5 proven sons. He should make a great herd-header. Space does not permit of mention of all the good things. In fact, the entire 47 head are worthy of mention. Remember, there are 21 cows in milk, including a number of grand two-year-olds, five choice yearlings, and nineteen calves rising one year old. Don't forget the herd-header, Homestead King Colantha Abbecker, also included in sale. If you haven't a catalogue, get one at once from D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont. (near London). Trains will be met on day of sale, and every convenience provided for those from a distance. The date is October 22.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at

Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ontario

(10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm.; G.T.R., 1 mile.)

on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1913, at 1 o'clock Sharp. Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted.

C. P. R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogues on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.

LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers.

JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

REMEMBER:—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Near Prescott, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HERD OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire,—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mons, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, whose near dams and sisters, 13 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON,

R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

Come and inspect, or write, should you want stock that are great producers in milk and high percentage of butter-fat, combined along with show-ring conformation. No bulls of any age for sale at present. Oxford Co., G. T. R. M. L. HALEY & M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins

For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.



Holsteins and Yorkshires

A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario. L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.

Just now we are offering a few cows, also some sows ready to breed.

Brampton Jerseys

tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd. B.H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. GERSWELL, BOND HEAD P.O., ONTARIO

Bradford or Beeton stations.

Long-distance 'phone.

Shropshires and Cotswold Sheep

In Shropshires there are 50 shearing ewes, 50 shearing rams. In Cotswolds there are 25 shearing ewes, 25 shearing rams. Ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. My ponies are the kind which are in great demand, being well broken and reliable. Blairgowrie Farm. JOHN MILLER, JR., ASHBURN, ONT.



GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE—We have something choice of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty Shearling and Ewe lambs. Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont.

R. MOORE

Manager

Shropshires and Cotswolds In my 1913 importation of 60 head just arrived are show rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of both breeds. I also have 50 home-bred yearling rams and ewes, and a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs. Will be pleased to hear from you if interested in sheep as "No business no harm" is my motto. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont., Pickering Stn., G.T.R. 7 miles. Clarendon Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles.

Shropshire Sheep for Sale

Pedigreed Shropshires Shearling Rams and Ram Lamb. Prices right. Apply

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearling ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and the stock ram Imp. Hamtonian 370th. WM. BARNET & SONS,

R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

'Pho

FARNHAM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also five superior HAMPSHIRE ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Phone Guelph 240-2. ARKELL, ONT.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Won every first in the single classes in South-downs, and both champions at Toronto and London Shows.

A few right good shearing lambs for sale. If you want a good young Angus bull write now and get first choice.

ROBT. McEWEN
Byron, Ont. near London

Pure Shropshires for sale—Twenty-five ram lambs; price from \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree. Also a few ewes and ewe lambs, all descendants from imported stock. Am offering pure St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, at moderate prices. For particulars write: H. E. Williams, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P. O.

FOR SALE—A number of Registered Oxford Down ram lambs from show stock. Write for information. Prices moderate. N. A. McFarlane, Greenoak Farm, R. R. No. 2, Dutton Ont.

Oxford Downs Choice ram and ewe lambs from prize-winning stock \$10, \$12 each, also yearling rams and ewes at close prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. BRYANT, R. R. No. 3 Strathroy, Ont.

For Sale—A nice lot of Registered Lincoln ram and ewe lambs, also some good breeding ewes will be bred to good rams, for particulars write—
S. W. Edwards, R.R. 4, Watford P.O., Ont.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs—16 shearing rams, (1 imported) 3-year-old ram, ewes, rams and ewe lambs; all from imported and prizewinning stock. A quantity fitted for show. E. Barbour, Erin P. O. and Stn. L.-D 'phone

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm - Harriston, Ont.

Making High-priced Pork While Grinding Their Own Feed



Agents wanted in every town and district.

Shipments made from
Galt, Ontario and
Winnipeg, Man.
Address to
Head Office.

CANADIAN HOG MOTOR CO., LTD.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

We have a reputation to maintain and we have the stock equal to the occasion. The demand for good Yorkshire never was greater than at present, and we have anticipated this and so are prepared to fill your order, large or small. We have farmers' pigs at farmer's prices, the easy feeding quick growing kind, of the approved show ring type. Our present offering consists of pigs of both sexes; four mons. old and under. Pairs not related. S. H. Jack 28515 Imp. and S. H. Romeo 27th 38853, our two sires heading the herd, are impressing their progeny with great size and beautiful type. Write us your wants and we will attend to them promptly and satisfactorily.

H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Ont.
Long distance 'phone Sheddin Station.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL - ARVA, ONTARIO
Four miles north of London.

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.
JOHN HARVEY, Frelighsburg, Que.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Prize Chester White Swine—Winners High-class in type and quality, bred from winners and champions. Young stock both sexes, any age, reasonable prices.
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth P.O., Ont.

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont

Poland-China Swine The home of Canada's leading winners. Also high-class Shorthorns. Young stock of either sex, both breeds to offer. Write easy. Geo. G. Gould, Edgars' Mills, Galt, Essex Co.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Scrotal Hernia.

I have a Clydesdale colt that I wish to keep for a sire. He has a scrotal hernia about the size of a goose egg.

G. H. R.

Ans.—It is highly probable that a spontaneous cure will take place before he is a year old, but in other cases, not until the second year, and in rare cases not at all. If nature fails to effect a cure, a veterinarian can operate, but would have to remove the testicle. V.

Lame Horse.

Horse walks and stands sound, but goes lame when he trots.

F. S.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate splint. You will have to locate the splint by manipulation, and then rub well with a blister made of two drams biniodide of mercury, mixed with one ounce vaseline. Tie so that he cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer, apply sweet oil. Let head down now, and oil every day. If necessary, repeat the blistering in a month. V.

Umbilical Hernia.

Two-months-old colt has a soft lump the size of a hen's egg at the navel. It can be pressed back level with the body.

B. C.

Ans.—This is a rupture, and it is probable a cure will result in a few months without treatment. A truss so arranged that it will keep the bowel up by pressure of an elevation about half the size of a base ball on center of truss, and left for a few weeks, will generally cure when nature does not. If this fails, an operation by a veterinarian will be necessary. V.

Stomach Staggers.

Three-year-old colt not accustomed to grain, was given two feeds of one gallon of oats each, and then hitched and driven. After going some distance he staggered against the tongue, went a few yards further, and fell. His neck stiffened, and he tried to shove his head forwards, and apparently ceased breathing. After a few minutes he commenced to breathe, got up, and I drove him nine miles further. Next morning I gave him a drachm of raw linseed oil.

G. S.

Ans.—This was a case of stomach staggers, caused by the two full feeds of oats, which (he not being accustomed to grain) caused an irritation to the stomach, which affected the brain through nervous sympathy. You may be thankful it did not cause fatal acute indigestion, all that will be required now is careful and intelligent feeding. Avoid all sudden changes of food. V.

Miscellaneous.

1. What will increase the appetites of a two-year-old and a year-old heifer?
2. What preparation is used for curling the hair on show animals?
3. Cow has lump jaw. I gave her the iodide-of-potassium treatment twice, and the enlargement has disappeared, but the opening through which pus escaped have not healed. How soon after calving may I treat again?
4. Will the milk injure the calf?

R. R.

- Ans.—1. Mix equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Give five two-year-old a dessertspoonful, and the yearling a teaspoonful, three times daily.
2. I do not know. A person accustomed to showing cattle could probably tell you.
3. The symptoms given indicate a cure. If you consider it necessary to repeat treatment, you may do so in a month after calving. Dress the sores once daily for three days with butter of antimony, applied with a feather, and then three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 30 parts.
4. No. V.

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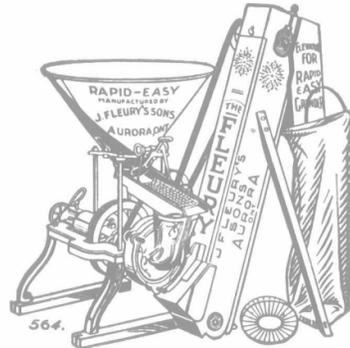
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	Vision d'Amour Valse.....	
R1638	God Save the King and Rule Britannia.....	Reg. Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards.
	Soldiers of the King and Tommy Atkins March.....	
R1923	Because.....	Serg. Leggett (Cornet).
	I Heard You Calling Me.....	
R1288	Triumph—Country Dance.....	J. Scott Skinner "King of Scotch Violinists"
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R2020	Keep on Swinging Me, Charlie.....	Chas. Holland (Baritone).
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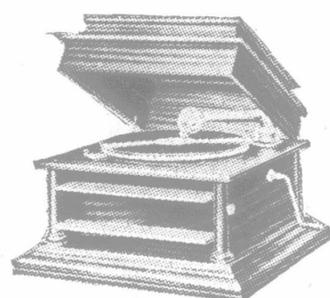


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	Patriotic Airs, "Men of Harlech, Garrey Owen", etc.....	
R1860	Marietta Polka-March.....	Reg. Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards.
	Argentine Tango.....	
R2010	Queen of the Seas, Waltz.....	Casino Orchestra
	Girl in the Taxi, Waltz.....	
R1702	Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....	Court Symphony Orchestra
	Casino Tanz.....	
R1984	O, Come All Ye Faithful.....	Chimes and Organ
	Good King Wenceslas.....	
R1292	Quadrilles—Figures 1 and 2.....	Violin Solos by J. Scott Skinner "King of Scotch Violinists"
	Quadrilles—Figure 3.....	
R1664	Temple Bells.....	Edgar Coyle, (Baritone).
	Less Than the Dust.....	
R1564	Here we are again.....	Billy Williams, (Comic).
	When Father Papered the Parlor.....	
R243	Bedouin Love Song.....	Robert Howe, (Bass-Baritone).
	The Devout Lover.....	
R264	Miserere from "Il Trovatore".....	Cornet Solos, Sergeant Leggett.
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A1383	When it's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy.....	Edna Brown, (Soprano). Henry Burr, (Tenor.) (Duet).
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R1013	Shepherd's Dance from Henry VIII.....	Empire Symphony Orchestra.
	Moorish March.....	Cornet Solos by Sergeant Leggett.
R1354	The Rosary—with Bells.....	Violin, J. Scott Skinner, "King of Scotch Violinists"
	The Lost Chord.....	
R1283	The Flowers of Edinburgh.....	Highland Schottische.....
A45	Old Church Organ.....	Columbia Band.
A476	Soldiers' Blood March.....	Henry Burr, (Tenor) C. Stanley, (Baritone).
	When Summer tells Autumn.....	
A75	Good-bye.....	Columbia Band.
	The Indifferent Mariner.....	
	Evening Chimes in the Mountains.....	Dixie.....
A668	I'm Looking for a Sweetheart, etc.....	Ada Jones, Walter Van Brunt, Bob Roberts and Orchestra
	Shine on Harvest Moon.....	
A5133	Village Bells—Barn Dance.....	Prince's Orchestra.
	Garden of Dreams, Waltz.....	
A5485	Nocturne in E Flat.....	Godowsky (Piano).
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